The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees in Spain.

The Republicans Virtually Withdraw from the Cortes.

Military Embarkations for Cuba Doubtful.

Ominous Attitude of the Liberals in the French Chambers.

The Message of Governor Walker, of Virginia.

Sweeping Acts of the Tennessee Legislature.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection Spreading—Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees—Action of the Republican Deputies in the Cortes.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—There was a great debate in the Madrid Cortes over the Government proposal to suspend the guarantees of the Constitution. CANTELLAR, OSMEDA and SAGASTA made speeches.

The volunteers in Madrid have tendered their support to the Government, and several battalions have gone out of the city for active service in the field.

The Republican rising in Spain increases. The headquarters of the insurgents is at Manresa, thirty miles north of Barcelona. Several bands are traversing Andalusia. The town authorities of Orense were captured by the Republican band and are held prisoners.

The candidature of the DUKE of GENOA for the throne of Spain has been abandoned.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The Cortes yesterday passed the bill suspending the constitutional guarantees during insurrection. The Republican Deputies refuse to participate any longer in the deliberations of the Chamber.

The insurgents who retreated from Reus were defeated by General BALDRICK, with a loss of 50 killed and 300 wounded, and many prisoners. The troops lost 23 killed and wounded.

It is officially stated that combats have taken place between the national troops and the Republican insurgents in Catalonia, Aragon, Old Castile and Andalusia, and that so far the troops have been victorious.

At La Carolina and Grenada the Republicans destroyed the barracks and made prisoners of the civil guards.

The reports in regard to the embarkation of the troops for Cuba are contradictory. Some say it continues, notwithstanding the troubles at home, and others have it that orders have been received at Cadiz suspending for the present the preparations for the departure of reinforcements.

FRANCE.

The Deputies of the Left and the Emperor—A Formidable Protest—The Bank of France.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The *Rappel* assures its readers to-day that the Deputies of the Left will proceed on the 26th of October to the Bureaus of the Corps Legislatif and sign a protest declaring that the Emperor has violated the Constitution, and that they consider themselves absolved thereby from their oaths of fidelity to him.

Deputy KERATRY publicly announces that he will not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 25th inst.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased during the past week to the extent of 3,600,000 francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Episcopal Changes—Bullion in the Bank of England—Fenian Amnesty.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Dr. WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford, has been translated to the Diocese of Winchester. Rev. Dr. MACKARNESS succeeds Dr. WILBERFORCE as Bishop of Oxford.

The official report of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vault has decreased 4,383,000 sterling since the last report.

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.—Meetings in favor of a Fenian amnesty have been held at Cork, Ennis and Templemore.

The Movements of Dr. Livingstone—No Doubts of his Safety.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Additional, though not later, news has been received of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. He was seen fourteen months ago by an Arab at Lake Tanganyika. The Arab says he was going toward the West, and was probably endeavoring to reach Congo. There were no doubts of his safety at Zanzibar.

DENMARK.

Opening of the Rigsdag—The King's Speech.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The Rigsdag was opened by the King to-day. In his speech from the throne the King declared that his confidence in the justice of the well-understood interests of Denmark and Prussia was so firm, that he had hope that the Prussian Government would adopt his views and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual friendship.

GERMANY.

Organization of the Diet—Visit of Friendship.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—In the Diet to-day the presiding officers of the last Diet were reelected.

Ministerial journals intimate that the visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna is important as an indication of the restoration of friendly relations between Prussia and Austria.

CANADA.

Nova Scotia Matters—Dr. Hayes.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 7.—Lieutenant-Governor DOYLE has left for Ottawa to confer with the Government on Nova Scotia matters.

Dr. HAYES and his assistants in the Arctic expedition returned yesterday by steamer from Newfoundland.

Knights Templar—The Grand Commandery in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, escorted by the Sir Knights of Buffalo, marched through the streets this morning in full regalia, attended by a band of music, to Niagara Falls depot, where they took a special train for the Falls. After visiting the Falls, &c., they will partake of a dinner at the International Hotel, and will return to Buffalo by the afternoon train.

Lynching in Maryland—A Negro Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Philadelphia *Age* publishes a letter stating that on the 4th inst. JIM QUINN, (colored,) while in custody of Baltimore County officers at Hollins Station, on the Northern Central Road, on his return of brutal outrage on Miss BRIT, aged 65, was seized by the people and hanged.

VIRGINIA.

The Republican Protest in the Legislature—Message of Governor Walker—He Urges the Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7.—In the Senate, the protest of the Republican minority against the legality of the body was taken up and read at length. It announces that the Republican members reserve to themselves the right at any time to secede from the present Legislature and organize by themselves a legal and loyal Legislature. The Senate voted to lay it on the table. In the discussion a Republican said he regarded those who joined in making this protest as representing the Administration and Congress, until the President and Congress should decide otherwise. It was announced that General CANBY had replied to the Committee of the Legislature, which waited upon him, that he had no communication to make. Governor WALKER sent in a message on the Fifteenth Amendment. He says: "The people of this Commonwealth at the late election, by an overwhelming majority, accepted and adopted the principle sought to be incorporated into the Federal Constitution by this amendment, viz.: the civil and political equality of all men before the law. The well-known honor and integrity of the people of Virginia forbid even the supposition that they would fail to faithfully adhere to and maintain while necessary and possible any principle to which they had yielded their adherence. Virginia always fulfills in the most ample good faith all her pledges; but our people by this action have not only placed the political rights of all our citizens on a firm and enduring basis—they have accomplished much more. They have increased prospectively the power and influence of our State in the National council by broadening the basis of representation under the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States. When in any State the right of suffrage is abridged, except for crime, the basis of representation must be reduced in a corresponding proportion. Although we have wisely settled this question so far as our State is concerned, and banished forever from the theatre of State politics this prolific source of irritation and discord, there is reasonable ground for apprehension that if the Fifteenth Amendment should fail of adoption as a part of the Federal Constitution our State may be flooded with and the control thereof pass into the hands of a class of emigrants from the great States lying upon or near our borders, who will seek the enjoyment of those civil or political rights accorded to them here but denied to them there. Self-protection, therefore, demands that we do our part toward securing the ratification of that amendment. Our interests require it; our faith is pledged to it." He considered the election of Senators clearly a requisite to admission, and adds: "Complete restoration is accomplished by admission to representation in Congress; and there can be no question that admission to representation may to some extent depend upon the representatives elected. While the election of Senators would fully complete every preparation necessary for the prompt admission of the State to representation in both Houses of Congress, the election of suitable men for the exalted positions would unmistakably demonstrate the sincerity of our past action and afford a sure guarantee of our intentions and purposes for the future." In conclusion, he says: "Permit me to congratulate you upon the progress already made toward the restoration of the State to civil Government. Its good effects are already visible. Every where within the State confidence is being restored, commerce is reviving, mining and manufacturing enterprises are being organized, capital is seeking investment in our public improvements and in our rich agricultural and mineral lands; and above all, and more gratifying than all, joy and hope are taking the place of gloom and despondency, peace and prosperity are once more dawning upon our desolate land. Conscious of the rectitude of our own soil, motives and intentions, and relying on the continued favor of the Almighty disposer of human events, let us all manfully grapple with the lively present and confidently hope for a glorious future for the Commonwealth."

The Legislature adjourned after the reading of the Governor's message.

The caucus of the Conservative members of the Legislature to-night resolved to adopt the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments at once.

In the Joint Committee on the Governor's message, to-day, a proposition by Mr. SNOWDEN, of Alexandria, to add to the bill passing the Fifteenth Amendment, a clause showing that it was done because it was requisite to the admission of the State, was rejected, only two of the Committee voting in favor of it.

To-morrow an amendment will be offered in the House to make the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment conditional on the admission of the State. This proposition had no friends in the caucus to-night. A caucus on the Senatorial question will be held to-morrow night.

TENNESSEE.

The Governor's Message—Sweeping Legislation in the House of Representatives—Four Years' Laws Repealed in One Act.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Press & Herald* shows that the Governor's message is not to go to the Legislature till Monday. This action causes much comment. The action of Legislature shows hasty action on sweeping bills to repeal all legislation since the war. One bill was passed to repeal all laws passed in the years 1865-6-7 and 8. A Bill to provide for a Constitutional Convention of ninety-nine members, was passed. Bills to repeal the Loyal Jury and Newspaper law, and all test oaths, were passed.

ANDREW JOHNSON occupies the finest suite of rooms in the new MAXWELL House, and electioneers with great earnestness. His friends are in force and confident of the defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Conventions at Cleveland and St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The evening session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention yesterday assembled in Mercantile Library Hall. Over two thousand persons were in attendance. The Convention was addressed by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, and Mrs. LIVERMORE, of Chicago. Miss ANTHONY also made a brief speech, which was well received. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the discussion of which was deferred till to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention was largely attended again this morning, and very deep interest taken in the proceedings. The resolutions telegraphed last night were unanimously adopted, and speeches were made by several prominent ladies in the movement. The Convention so far has been a most decided success, and developed an altogether unlooked-for interest in the purposes and objects set forth by the leading spirits of the movement.

The Baltimore Presbytery—Fatal Accident—Beauregard and Johnston at a Tournament.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—In the Baltimore Presbytery, now in session in this city, the question of a reunion of the two branches of the Church is now undergoing animated discussion.

J. GATNEY was run over and killed on the Northern Central Railroad yesterday, two miles from this city.

General BEAUREGARD and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON were present at the tournament at Woodland, Baltimore County, yesterday. Several thousand ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Permanent Organization—A Letter on the Pacific Railroads—A Committee on Resolutions—Essex Road.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Convention opened at 10:30 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Mr. BOOTH. J. C. CRUMSHILL, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted a report upon those received. On motion of Mr. FORT the report was accepted, with the understanding that the Committee report upon additional credentials as delegates arrive.

Mr. CALVIN COMSTOCK, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported for President J. F. DRIGGS, of Saginaw, Mich. A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also reported. The report of the Committee was adopted, notwithstanding Mr. DRIGGS requested to be excused, and he was conducted to the chair, when he briefly addressed the Convention.

The following are the Vice-Presidents: John A. POOR, of Portland, Me.; O. F. Fowler, of Bristol, N. H.; Hon. John B. Page, of Rutland, Vt.; Hon. Edwin T. Johnson, of Middletown, Conn.; R. T. Hough, of Lewis County, N. Y.; William A. MERRION, of Queenstown, Canada; Hon. A. S. Paget, of Oswego; Colonel William Phelps, of Detroit, Mich., and Murray Nelson, of Chicago.

The following are the Secretaries: HENRY L. DAVIS, of Oswego; EUGENE PRINGLE, of Jackson, Mich.; HENRY P. DEAN, of Portland, Me.; CHARLES SENILDES, of Rutland, Vt.

On motion of Mr. AMES, a committee of seven was appointed to arrange business for the Convention to act upon. A very long communication on the general subject of opening communications, received from Hon. JOSEPH L. WILSON, Commissioner of the Land Office, was read. Speaking of the Central and Union Pacific Road, he said that was a compromise line, sacrificing general to the local interests, while the proposed Northern Pacific line was a more direct one, easier of construction, and five hundred miles shorter. He also pointed out other advantages in favor of the Northern Pacific, and regarded that as the line for a great transcontinental railway. A communication on the subject of the Mississippi Valleys, by J. S. SCOTT, was read, in which were depicted the great natural advantages of those localities. Referring to the proposed route, he advocated that the line take in Toledo. He believed it would prove more advantageous than to run it by way of Detroit.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, from the Business Committee, reported in favor of a committee of thirteen on resolutions; that the Convention adjourn until 2 o'clock, and that the following resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That a direct railroad communication on the shortest line across the continent, with the terminus on the Eastern Branch, on the Atlantic, and the western terminus at the mouth of the Columbia or at Puget Sound, on the Pacific, is demanded as a great commercial highway, not alone by the entire intermediate territory directly interested, but by both the continents of Asia and Europe.

The report was adopted and the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Portland, Me., delegation, after a stormy passage, arrived to-day.

The Convention reassembled at 2:15 o'clock, and prayer was made by Rev. Mr. BOURN. On motion of Mr. PRINGLE the communications received were ordered to be printed, and also the proceedings of the Convention. The Chair announced the Committee on Resolutions as follows: John A. Poor, of Portland, Me.; H. J. Libby, of Portland, Me.; Charles Sheldon, of Rutland, Vt.; O. F. Fowler, of Bristol, N. H.; H. J. Banks, of Ossipee, N. H.; E. S. Ridlow, of Farmsfield, Me.; Edwin F. Johnson, of Middletown, Conn.; Marcellus Massey, of New-York; Robert F. Page, of Oswego; George L. Post, of Fairhaven, N. Y.; William C. Thompson, of Queenstown, Canada; J. B. Eaton, of St. Clair, Mich.; Gilbert Hathaway, of New-Baltimore, Mich.; Gerrit Smith, of Peterborough.

Mr. POOR, of the Portland delegation, stated that there was great interest in Maine to make Portland center of Oswego in this great route. Some forty members signified their intention of attending this Convention, but the storm, the most fearful on record, had scattered them. He briefly detailed their experiences, and said nothing else would have prevented a prompt and full attendance of the delegation, for their hearts were fully in the enterprise. The Committee will be allowed time to-morrow morning to make their report.

On motion of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, several essays, written by persons who were invited to prepare them, were ordered to be read.

Hon. EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Engineer in Chief of the Northern Pacific Railroad, read an essay on our railway system. In describing the three routes to the Pacific, he showed that the Northern one was the most advantageous as regards altitude, climate and settlement. It was, moreover, the central way, less liable to obstructions by snows, and was some five hundred miles nearer to China, Japan and the late Russian Possessions. He spoke very favorably of the Southern route, and said that it would give to San Francisco what it has not yet got, and will not get without it—and that was a reliable connection with the southern valley of the Mississippi. Speaking of all those routes, he said their construction will save to the Government at least five millions dollars annually in transportation expenses. Referring to the abundant production of gold in Montana, he made the point that the construction of those roads would have the certain effect of hastening the resumption of specie payments, as the roads would afford the transportation facilities the miners now greatly need. He concluded with urging Congress to aid the two proposed Pacific Railroads.

On motion of Mayor PAGE, it was agreed that when the Convention adjourned this afternoon, it be till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, read an essay upon the advantages of and demand for railways, and trans-continental railways in particular.

Mr. SAGE, President of the Board of Trade of Oswego, read an essay written by Hon. ALVIN BRONSON, who had been sixty years engaged in the trade of the lakes, on the subject of the lakes. Mr. BRONSON, who is over 80 years of age, was present, and stated that though his paper was mostly devoted to the subject of lake commerce, yet he had referred to the great basins and valleys of the West, which were drained by the lakes, and the products of which seek the cheapest and most expeditious transit to market. The essay, after referring to the routes to the Pacific, and speaking in approval of the Northern one, calls attention to the value of internal improvements, which pay for themselves over and over again, and contrasts the wisdom of investments in them with those devoted to expensive buildings, &c.

A paper written by Mr. R. D. HOUSE, of Lewis County, was read on the subject of the route between Whitehall and Oswego, the topography of which he minutely described.

Letters were read from General W. T. SHERMAN, Secretary of War, who urged a concentration of effort to complete to perfection the Central Pacific with a double track, with branches spreading out from Ogden; from Hon. Zachariah CHANDLER, of Michigan, speaking in approval of the object of the Convention; from Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, advocating the most northern route to the Pacific; from Comptroller ALLEN; EDWARD CRAIG, of Boston; CHARLES SUMNER, of Boston; J. G. BLAINE, of Maine; the Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa, and Mr. J. W. FOSTER, of Chicago.

JOHN NEAL, of Portland, made a brief address to show the value of time, which was regarded as money, and called attention to steam ocean navigation and the shortening of land communication in time and space by the construction of railways. Men now with $5,000 capital were able to do the business of those a few years ago who were obliged to have double that amount. As to the proposed route, there was not the least objection to it. It was entirely practicable and ought to be built, and would be built.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FIRES.

The Seymour House, Rome, Partially Destroyed.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A fire occurred here at 2:30 o'clock this morning, which destroyed a large portion of the Seymour House, and burned to the ground two frame buildings of J. DOYLE, west of the Seymour House, on Whitesboro-street; also, the Stanwix Hall barns. The rear of SIKE's new Opera House was scorched, but sustained no serious damage. The Stanwix Hall block and the Opera House were saved through the exertions of the firemen. The loss by the fire is estimated at $60,000. The fire originated in the barn of J. DOYLE, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE STORM.

Reports from New-Brunswick—Houses, Ships, Bridges, Sykes, Cattle and Hay Swept off by High Tides—The Devastation in Maine—Railroad Travel.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 7.—On Monday night this place was visited by a tremendous gale and the highest tide ever known. The marshes were completely covered. Thousands of tons of hay were destroyed, and thousands of cattle and sheep drowned. The dykes on the marshes are all gone, and the bridges all through the country swept away. The Eastern Extension Railroad track was torn up eight or ten miles, and the telegraph line connecting with the cable and with Halifax obliterated. As far as can be ascertained the tidal wave has caused great destruction on the Bay of Fundy, and in and around St. John. The tide rose to a great height, carrying away and destroying an immense amount of property. Wharves were ruined; ships and houses, barns and cattle, swept away. The bridges of the European and North American Railway were destroyed. There have been no through cars from Shediac to St. John since Monday. The steamer *New-York*, which left St. John on Monday for Boston, narrowly escaped wrecking. She reached Eastport in a disabled condition. The amount of damage is incalculable. In this small parish alone the loss is estimated at over $1,000,000. The accounts coming in every hour show the destruction to have been widespread. It is remarked here that this is the storm predicted by Lieutenant SAXBY, of the Royal Navy, last December. The English papers called attention to it last month, giving the necessary warning.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 7.—A letter from Mr. BLACK, operator at Calais, to Mr. BLISS, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, says: "We are in a terrible state here. The lines both ways are flat on the ground, and covered with trees and buildings. The damage to vessels and buildings is very great. Eastport is reported as nearly demolished. The water in the Penobscot has risen to its highest Spring pitch. Booms are broken, and millions of feet of logs have gone by the city. It is hoped that most of them will be picked up below, a large gang of men having been sent down."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7.—The first train for Boston since the suspension of travel on Monday left this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Travel on the whole line of the Boston and Albany Railroad will be resumed to-morrow. The Connecticut River Railroad north from this city is now open, although the track is still submerged for some distance above Holyoke.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—No mails from New-York, Troy, Albany or Boston have been received since the 2d of October, in consequence of the freshet in the States. The route *via* Lake Champlain is now said to be open.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Trains will commence running regularly on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad this afternoon.

The Erie Railroad Breaks—A Crowd of Impatient Passengers at Port Jervis.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1869.

This place is still filled with passengers, awaiting repairs on the Delaware division, Erie Railway, to enable them to resume their journey west. A large number, on their arrival, finding the condition of affairs, avail themselves of Superintendent BUCKER's offer to return to New-York free.

Some of those remaining are growing impatient at the delay, and Dispatcher WANDEL was besieged on all sides to send them on west. Of course he is unable to grant their request.

A large force of hands has been engaged since Monday in putting the division in order, and have succeeded in removing the slides of earth from the track, filling up and trestling the road where it had caved, and repaired the bridges, with the exception of the bridge four miles east of Narrowsburg, the east abutment and one pier of which are gone, letting a portion of the bridge in the water. Both west and east of this point the road is in running condition. The Company has built two ferry boats to pjracross the stream and transfer passengers, baggage and express freight across, which will be in operation to-morrow morning, so that through travel on the Erie may be said to be resumed.

There are seven car-loads of emigrants at this station, westward bound, who are fed and cared for by the Company. The Delaware River has fallen ten feet.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal has suffered severely, these being no less than twelve breaks between Phillipsport and Rondout, some of them quite heavy. A large force of hands is at work making repairs, and it will be three weeks or more before navigation will be resumed.

NARRAGANSETT PARK.

The Third Day's Trotting—The Unfinished Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7.—To-day was the third day of the racing at Narragansett Park. The weather was lovely, the course in perfect order, and the attendance larger than on either of the preceding days. The remaining heats in the race for 2:30 horses, which were postponed last night, were first trotted. Both heats were won by *Surprise* in 2:37¼ and 2:37¾.

The next race was for a purse of $7,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; $700 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third. The following is a summary:

D. Mace's br. g. Dexter	2	1	2	1	1
D. D. Shearer's ch. m. Fanny Cant	1	2	1	2	2
W. H. Saunders' b. m. Belle of Clyde	4	7	3	4	3
W. H. Smith's blk. m. Thomas Jefferson	7	5	7	5	4
O. L. Marshall's blk. m. Northern Queen	3	3	4	3	5
S. Burnett's b. m. Lady Lightfoot	6	4	5	6	dr.
R. Bogert's b. g. Lightfoot	5	6	6	6	dr.
J. Loomis' blk. m. Seabreeze	1	4	dis.		

Time—2:37¼, 2:39¾, 2:38¼, 2:38¾, 2:38¾.

The last race was for horses that have never trotted better than 2:24, for a purse of $2,000; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, and $200 to third. The following is the summary:

B. Mace's b. g. Twang	1	2	1	1	1
J. L. Dorr's b. m. Topsy	4	3	4	3	2
J. H. Gilbreth's blk. s. Gilbreth Knox	2	1	2	2	dis.
H. A. Hall's br. g. India Rubber Ben	3	4	3	4	dis.
D. Mace's s. m. Hemlock	5	5	5	5	dis.
A. Patterson's ch. g. Dreadnought	6	6	7	6	dis.
J. H. Hasbrook's b. m. Sally	8	8	6	7	dis.
R. Dobie's ch. g. Dot	7	7	8	8	dis.
S. D. Woodruff's ch. g. Artemus Ward	7	6	7	dr.	
W. S. Briggs' b. s. Garibaldi	dis.				

Time—2:34¼, 2:36¾, 2:38¼, 2:41, 2:41¼, 2:41¼.

To-morrow the great race of the Fair occurs for a purse of $5,000, in which *Lady Thorn*, *American Girl*, *Lucy*, *Goldsmith Maid*, *George Palmer* and *Rhode Island* are announced to start.

The Rising Tide.

The prophecy of SAXBY, the English naval officer, of a flood between the 5th and 9th of October, and from the 1st to the 30th of November, has produced lively antediluvian apprehensions among those who believe it. SAXBY made a similar prediction of floods to occur in December, 1862, and recalls now the fact that he was thanked by persons saved from loss for the timely warning then conveyed. He says: "I believe in the infallibility of my conclusions from many years of observation, and I have invariably found that when certain combinations occur, atmospheric disturbance results to a very great extent all over the world; and as these effects have always followed such (supposed) causes, my belief is that we are threatened with extreme atmospheric disturbance at the periods mentioned."

This is the day on which it is declared that the waters will reach a point beyond any previous mark. Many of the merchants in South and West streets were yesterday preparing for the foreshadowed event by placing all the goods in their warehouses in the upper stories. The Police say that the river thieves along the shore are getting their boats ready to take advantage of the flood and carry off such movables as they can lay their hands on. They think that this will be the tide in their affairs that will lead to fortune.

The tide was unusually high yesterday, and apparently still rising. At the South ferry, on the Brooklyn side, the ferry bridge, by which the boat was reached, was elevated to a steep incline, and the guards of the boat were level with the top of the fenders. There had been little or no wind during the night, and the flood could have been owing to no other than tidal influence. They who follow closely the tidal changes at the moon say that the freshet will surely be upon us to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Our Relations With Spain—Funds in the Treasury Vaults—The Proposed New State Department—Important Decisions—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary, both in foreign and American journals, the relations and intercourse between the Spanish Government and our own are of the most friendly character, and have not been otherwise at any time since the incoming of the present Administration. There is the highest official authority for this statement. A private letter has been received by a distinguished Government official here from a gentleman commanding Cuban forces in the field. Among other things, it says that all the necessary legislative steps have not been taken to abolish slavery in the island. No doubt, however, is entertained that the institution will be swept away forever.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY VAULTS.

The following is an exhibit of the funds in the vaults of the Treasury this afternoon when the Department closed: Coin balance, including outstanding gold certificates, $111,054,768; currency balance, $8,248,504; total, $119,310,272. Deduct gold certificates outstanding, $25,440,000, and there will be the actual balance in the Treasury, $93,761,972.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY YARD.

There is unusual activity at the present time at the Navy Yard in this City. Work is being hurried up as rapidly as possible, although no additional force has been put on. The *Kansas* and the *Nipsic* have been ordered to be put in sea-going condition, but the destination of either of not mentioned.

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

The plan for a new State Department, which was submitted some time ago to the Commission having that undertaking in charge, has been approved by the President, Secretary FISH and the other members. The report on the subject will be presented to Congress next session, and an appropriation asked for to go on with the work immediately.

A BLUNDER IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Through a blunder of the foreman of the Congressional printing office, the Government will be a loser to the extent of $2,000 or $4,000 this year. It appears that the type of the large public document, numbering seven hundred pages, known as *Commercial Relations* was distributed before the number of copies ordered by Congress was struck off. This will necessitate a resetting of the whole work and the loss above mentioned.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SUPREME COURT.

Associate Justice FIELD appeared to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States. All the Judges are now present.

The case of THORNINGTON vs. SMITH and HARTLEY, involving transactions in Confederate Treasury notes at the South during the war, was argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for the appellant, the appellees not appearing. The action was upon a note for $15,000 made at Montgomery, Ala., in November, 1864, by the appellees, and payable one day after date. The defence was that at the date of the note there was no lawful currency in circulation in Alabama; that the medium of exchange was at the time the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, and that the contract was made with the understanding and agreement that it should be discharged in such Confederate notes, and not in money lawful or current by the United States. The note was made by its terms a lien or mortgage on certain real estate, for which it was given in payment, and the action sought to hold the property for $10,000 lawful money. The Court admitted certain parol evidence, in consideration of which it came to the conclusion that the "dollars" expressed in the note meant Confederate Treasury notes, and found for the defendants, holding the contract wholly illegal and void, because it was payable in Confederate Treasury Notes. The cause was tried in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, from which an appeal was taken to this Court, the appellants contending that as the contract was not entered into for the purpose of giving currency to these notes, and thus indirectly attempting to aid the rebellion, it is not affected by the circumstances that it did give currency to the notes. If there was no illegal design, the contract was neither immoral or illegal. There was no other currency by which the daily transactions of business could be carried on, and it had been imposed on the country by irresistible force. The necessity for using this currency was almost the same as the necessity to live. To protest or resistance or rejection would avail nothing.

The case of FARRINGTON vs. SANDERS, from West Tennessee, will not be argued as soon as expected. It involves the question of the constitutionality of the cotton tax.

No. 18—MCRAE, appellant, vs. United States—will be the first case called to-morrow.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis and the Memphis (Gaynoe) Gas Company, appellants, vs. *Thomas Dunn*.—The defendant in error files his bill in the Court below as a citizen of New-York, and a large stockholder in the Gas-light Company of Memphis, a corporation chartered under the laws of Tennessee, and which, by the act of incorporation, (March, 1848,) was given the privilege of manufacturing gas and supplying it for fifty years. It appears that subsequently (1852) the city authorities conferred on the Company the exclusive right for twenty years of lighting the city and of laying down pipes and conductors in the streets and alleys of the city. In May, 1866, the Legislature of the State incorporated the Memphis Gaynoe Gas Company, and the corporate authorities of the city now proposed by ordinance to submit to the voters of the city the question of subscribing $200,000 to the stock of the new Company, and the bill complained that the influence of the city authorities would probably induce the citizens to sanction the proposed subscription. The bill, after alleging that the original Company declined to resort to the necessary litigation to protect its corporators, (of which the complainant was a principal one,) complained that the new corporation was organized by a void act, the Legislature being without power to repeal or revoke the franchise vested in the charter of the original Company, and that the act of the city authorities in passing the ordinance submitting the question of subscription to the stock of the new Company, to the citizens, was a gross violation of their contract with the old Company. The prayer was that the city authorities be restrained from holding the proposed election, and from subscribing to the stock; and that the new Company be restrained from laying pipes in the city, and from manufacturing gas and selling it to the inhabitants. The judgment below, in the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee, was for the complainant, and the injunction was granted to the full extent asked. This appeal was thereupon taken, and upon it is first raised a question of jurisdiction. It is objected that although the complainant is a non-resident stockholder of Tennessee, yet his Company is a resident corporation of the State, and therefore the Federal jurisdiction fails. The refusal of the Company to litigate is urged in reply. On the merits the only question of importance is that of exclusive privilege in the original corporation.

On the part of the defendant in error, representing the original charter, it is contended that a provision therein, making it incumbent on the Corporation to establish a gas manufactory sufficient to supply the city and its inhabitants with the quantity of gas required, carried with it a coextensive right—that of exclusively supplying, for the term of the charter, the city and its inhabitants; else the franchise would be of no benefit, but, on the contrary, the performance of its obligations would become a hardship. The argument of the plaintiff in error is, the claim of an exclusive grant in the original charter is wholly unfounded, because it contains no express terms of exclusive right. The correct doctrine is, that all rights which are asserted against the State must be clearly defined and not left to inference or presumption; and if the charter is silent about a power it does not exist. Charters are to be construed favorable to the State, and in grants to the public nothing passes by implication. The Courts of England and of the United States, both State and Federal, it is contended, have asserted the principle.

The cause was argued by Mr. T. P. STANTON for appellants, and continued by Messrs. MCRAE and HUME, and concluded by Mr. STANTON to-day.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Mail News by the Steamship Morro Castle.

The Story of the Surrender of General Jordan.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN OUR HARBOR.

One of the Gunboats Preparing for Sea.

Preparations of the Government to Prevent Her Departure.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Oct. 2, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of the Purser, we are in prompt receipt of our Cuban letters and papers.

Story of the Surrender of General Jordan—Progress of the Revolution—Factious and Liberality Irreconcilable—De Rodas on Passports—Freshest Edicts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1869.

The most important sensational news has been actively circulated in this city for the past few days in regard to the surrender of JORDAN with his whole force. It has constituted the main topic of interest. The telegram informing you of the fact was authorized by the Captain-General, who sent for the Agent of the New-York Associated Press, and through his telegraphic Censor gave him the news that General JORDAN had submitted proposals of surrender, not of himself alone, but of the whole force under his command. The terms said to have been proposed by JORDAN were substantially that a large sum of money (amount not stated) was to be paid to him on the completion of the surrender, and that his personal safety was to be assured by the Government until his safe arrival in the United States. The reply of General DE RODAS was that, considering existing circumstances, his duty compelled him to refuse any proposals of this nature, and that he hoped within the short space of three months to mete out to him (JORDAN) the punishment which his piratical conduct merited. This is, in a few words, the version given by the Captain-General of the affair which has caused such intense excitement here among all classes—Cuban and Spanish. The former scout indignantly as a glaring falsehood the assertion made by DE RODAS, and declare it to be only one more of the wiles and subterfuges. It certainly does look exceedingly strange that an officer so high in the confidence of the Cuban Government, and occupying so exalted a position (second in command) in the command of its armies, should possess the temerity to make proposals which would render (on they becoming known to the Cubans) his life not worth a minute's purchase. This being the fact, it would probably be as well to receive with extreme caution the story, made public at the request and with the authority of Captain-General DE RODAS, respecting the proposed surrender of General JORDAN.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

Judging from the signs of the times we are now passing through in Cuba, no prophetic foresight is needed to see that, saving only by some miraculous interposition, the military occupation of the country will be effected in a short time by the Spaniards and the cause of Cuban independence will, as a natural consequence, be forced to await the advent of more propitious times. There is, however, one remedy that could be applied with marked success to the young Cuban invalid, but which seems as distant and difficult of attainment as PONCE DE LEON's "fountain of youth." I need hardly state that this miraculous remedy consists in the speedy accordance of belligerent rights by the American Government to that established by CESPEDES and AQUILERA in Guaimaro. This question of American recognition has been largely discussed and considered in all its bearings by the prominent sympathizers with the cause of Cuba within and without the limits of the *not-distant* Republic, and the query has been made quite pertinently as to whether the cause of justice and humanity does not largely justify, if not recognition, at least some sort of intervention in the affairs of this island, tending to compel on the part of the Spaniards some regard for the ordinary requirements of civilization, and making their outrages on humanity of less terrible frequency?

Assured, as the Spaniards undoubtedly are that the immense majority of Cuba's population regard them and all their belongings, with the deepest aversion, their only hope of perpetuating their iron-handed rule over their much coveted possession, is by pursuing the policy of annihilation and banishment—military executions and wholesale confiscations. Finding themselves unable to cajole, they fain would inculcate lessons of loyalty by the grim and terrible figure of the scaffold.

WILL IT PAY.

Accepting as a foregone conclusion that the occupation by Spanish military detachments of the various strategical points throughout the whole extent of the island will prove the inevitable result of the present struggle, the next question that arises is, will it prove a profitable speculation for Spain? Let the question come up before the Spanish people to-morrow of raising a loan of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection, and they will suddenly begin to consider whether the speculation of retaining Cuba is a paying one or not. Their patriotism can well afford to be demonstrative, considering that so far the task of suppressing the Cuban revolution has cost them little or nothing. The bills have all been footed by voluntary subscriptions, loans guaranteed by the forthcoming sugar crop and the proceeds of the sale of rebel confiscated property. Patriotism is a very commendable quality, but it will not, without the aid of money, accomplish any great feats of military science. The statement made recently that the merchants of Havana would be called on to respond to the cost of sending out reinforcements for Cuba proves that Spain can afford to be much more liberal with her men than with her money, and everybody is aware that Spanish finances do not present the most flattering picture imaginable. Even in Cuba the Spaniards are fast becoming tired of the constant drain upon their purses and the large amounts swallowed up in the suppression of the rebellion. In substantiation of this statement, your correspondent writing from Matanzas says:

"The town is excited over a forced loan. The National Conservative Committee desire to raise $50,000 to arm the volunteers with Remington rifles. They held several meetings, and among themselves formed a list of what each individual in the city should contribute. This done, they addressed a circular praising up the known patriotism of so and so, and desiring him to pay to the collector, when he appears, a certain specified sum. The tax varies from $25 to $500 for each individual. The local paper stated that the people were enthusiastic as their

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Additional Objects of Interest at the Rink—Bogardus' Rathometer—A New Railroad Turn-Table—Straw Paper—Safety Attachment for Boilers.

The attendance of visitors at the Fair increases daily. On Wednesday the receipts for entrance fees were $1,760, and yesterday they were in excess of this sum. The wool department has within a few days past received new and additional attractions.

One of the most important and interesting inventions on exhibition is the new turn-table for railroads, invented and patented by Mr. JAMES B. KELLY, of Kendallville, Ind. The working model of this invention, three feet in diameter, will bear a weight of twenty-five tons, which weight may be moved by a force of ten pounds applied fifteen feet from the centre of it. It revolved at full speed this table will run, independent of any extraneous force, for twenty-three minutes, equal to a distance of fifteen miles. Its diameter being only three feet. The points of this invention are: That it does away with the central pivot common to all other turn-tables, the bearings in this instance coming directly on a series of wheels arranged beneath the table, which move in a circular direction under its circumference, and in rotary conformity with it, and thus relieve it of a bearing point at the centre. On the bottom side of the table there are two rings, concentrics to its circumference, with the supporting rails in size, shape and diameter, and the wheels roll between these, and are guided by them. The edges of the wheels have an inward and the tops of the rails an outward bevel, which, acting jointly against each other, compel a perfect rotary motion when power is applied. Each part of the table is constructed with a view to the lessening of friction, the increase of speed, the securing of an easy motion, and the prevention of fire, so often the result of friction in machinery. This model may be found on the left of the centre aisle, about midway of the Rink, where Mr. KELLY is constantly in attendance to explain his invention.

Straw paper, as a substitute for wood, is another invention not the less important because of its novelty. The making of paper from straw fibre is not altogether new, though the material thus manufactured has heretofore been used only for printing and wrapping purposes. This new preparation, which is designed for ceilings, cornices, door panelings, mouldings, walnutoids, panels of mantels, and other attachments to new buildings, is something altogether out of the usual line, but it seems to answer every purpose to which it may be put. While it is cheaper than other material heretofore applied to these uses, it at the same time combines the qualities of toughness, durability, non-expansion, non-contraction, strength and lightness, and is fire as well as water proof. It has already been used in the construction of railroad wheels, of which a specimen is now in the Fair. In this, the filling is entirely of prepared paper which, it is claimed, resists the action of heat, and permanently retains the form it has when it was first pressed into its place against the fire. The new material is also made into bureaus, tops of sewing machines and desks, parlor and ornamental table tops—in fact any kind of work in dwellings, railroad cars, steamboats, ships, warehouses, public offices, or other places where manufactured wood is used, its universality of application not being exceeded either by India rubber or papier-maché. It has been introduced also as a substitute for iron in the manufacture of burial caskets, and makes a cheaper as well as handsome and good durable inclosure for the remains of the loved and lost. Any ornamental form may be given it by pressure, and, in the manufacture of fancy articles, much time and expense are saved, which are indispensable when elaborate patterns are wrought in wood. The grain and color of the material are beautiful, and a high polish may be given it, and many of the imitations of these, on exhibition, are really exquisite. The specimens of this paper wood may be found at the right of the entrance to the Rink.

At the left of the main aisle, about midway of the second table, there is a small mechanical apparatus which hundreds of people pass by without noticing, but which is in reality one of the most important articles in the whole Fair. It is designed for the purpose of making deep-sea soundings, and is the invention of our fellow-citizen, Mr. JAS. BOGARDUS, corner of White and Elm streets, already famous as the builder of fine buildings. The apparatus consists of an air-tight copper circular vessel, below which is attached, to the end of a staff, a clockwork movement of simple construction, that is operated by the rotation of a strip of brass shaped somewhat like the screw in a marine propelling wheel, below this is a dial face not larger than that of a common-sized watch, on which there are two indices, corresponding to the hour hand and minute hand of a timepiece. At the bottom of this there is attached a cast-iron ball, weighing about two pounds, which has a hole in its centre. Through this opening a small brass rod is run and protrudes through the under side, and, by springing a catch key, the ball is retained on the rod. The apparatus may be thrown overboard without having any line attachment, and when it sinks to the bottom of the water, the catch is again sprung by the concussion, the iron ball falls and remains there, while the apparatus, being relieved of the weight which brought it to the bottom, is raised to the surface by means of the air vessel at the top. The rotary motion of the brass flanges while the apparatus was pursuing its downward course, has, in the meantime, indicated on the dial the depth of the water; but, by means of a small piece of brass, which springs up behind it after the ball has fallen, the motor is prevented from making any further revolution, while the machine is returning to the surface, thus fixing the hands on the mark the precise depth of the water through which it has passed. At the extreme end of the brass rod there is a small aperture in which tallow or other substance may be placed, and, when the machine returns to the surface, brings up a sample of the material of which the bottom is composed, whether it be mud, sand or other substance. At the top of the apparatus, immediately over the air vessel, there is a small staff with a flag affixed, that indicates the whereabouts of the machine, which may be recovered by the attendant who is in a boat watching for its return to the surface.

In the Machinery Department may be seen an invention designed to prevent the destructive explosion of steam boilers, attended with such horrors and fatal results as were brought home to the unfortunate ones who were killed and wounded at the late Fair at Indianapolis, on Friday last. This invention has been carefully and practically tested on locomotives and on stationary boilers, and the testimony of the engineers and experts who used and tested it, is that it "will effectually prevent the explosion of any steam boiler on which it may be properly applied, and that it is simple, durable and will work automatically with unfailing certainty, and is equally efficient whether the water is high or low in the boiler." This is what is claimed for the invention by the inventor, and what is conceded to it by engineers and experts who have tested it. It is now, for the first time, placed under the critical supervision of the American Institute and the managers owe it to themselves and the public to take prompt and decisive measures to have the most thorough and searching test made of the claims of this invention, and to have the results published to the world in the most impressive and authoritative manner possible. If the invention is what it is claimed to be it is invaluable, and its discoverer is a benefactor of his kind; if it is not, it should be made known, so as to clear the way for further investigation and discovery in this direction.

Occupying a conspicuous place in the centre aisle is a table filled by E. H. BLISS & SON, seedsmen, Park-row. Their show of sample Dutch and Cape flowering bulbs, from over 2,000 varieties, is a fine one. The examples of forced bulbs by Bliss are used various efforts, a good idea of the progress in garden culture. The specimen glasses of seeds should not be passed over without a glance. This is the only table of the kind in the building, and is full of interesting objects to the gardener and florist.

"Divorce Without Publicity"—The Decree in the Dalzell Divorce Suit Vacated.

The case of EMMA DALZELL vs. AUGUSTUS S. DALZELL was up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, again yesterday. A motion was made that the judgment of divorce granted in April last be vacated and defendant ordered to pay plaintiff $75 a week for the support of herself and children, and $750 for counsel fees. Judge TAPPEN granted the order, and the judgment of divorce was set aside. This was a case which was disposed of on the report of a referee, Mr. E. V. LOWELL, the referee, reported that Mrs. DALZELL was charged with committing adultery at the Belmont Hotel, New-York, on the 5th of August, 1866, with a man named HENRY JONES, and also with other men at other places unknown to her husband, the plaintiff. It was also alleged that copies of the proceedings in the case were served on Mrs. DALZELL at the Westchester Hotel, but no answer being made by her the decree of divorce was granted.

The facts of the case, however, are that during the whole time the suit was being prosecuted the defendant was in England, without the had been previous to the date on which it is alleged that she committed the adultery at the Belmont Hotel in New-York. The attorney who acted in the case is known as W. T. Lansing, W. T. Lansing, W. A. Lansing and M. T. Lansing, and Mrs. DALZELL's counsel say at present inable to find out what place he is doing business, but believe it is in California. Mr. FISHER, the New-York lawyer, whose wife charges him with obtaining a divorce by fraud, is now in Raymond-street Jail on a charge of stealing the judgment roll in the suit DALZELL vs. DALZELL, from the office of the County Clerk.

The Williamsburg City Mission—Charge of Neglecting the Poor.

REV. LEONARD W. BACON is out in a card charging the Christian Aid Society (City Mission) of Williamsburg with neglect of the poor. He asks its directors if it is not their purpose for one more Winter to stand between the poor and their opportunity of relief, and between the ignorant and ungodly of that district and the free gospel of Jesus Christ? He also desires to know if they will take their Christian aid society out of the way, and let the hungry be fed, and destitute clothed, and the sick ministered unto, and the poor have the gospel preached to them? He concludes by suggesting that the supplies be cut off from the Society.

THE FOURTH WARD TRAGEDY.

Action of the Coroner—Narrative of the Eye Witness—Narrow Escape.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of the Cherry-street tragedy. The only evidence elicited was that given by GEORGE ANGUS, the solitary eye witness to the affair, as follows:

I reside at No. 6 Cherry-street; on Tuesday night I returned home from work, and, after having my supper, went to the night school about 7 o'clock; I got back a little after nine o'clock, and began to read; Acong was in the room and appeared to be unusually wild and excited; I thought that he was intoxicated, but he spoke very clearly; he inquired if I was going to bed, and I told him it was too early; a few minutes after he went into the adjoining room, where Charley Archoe slept, and spoke to him, saying, "I will pay you the $3 I owe you, Charley; said "It will do as well to-morrow morning;" shortly after I heard Charley say, "Oh, you kill me;" this he repeated several times; I went out to see what was the matter; Acong met me, knife in hand, and tried to prevent my going down stairs; he succeeded in preventing my going down stairs; he had a large knife in his hand; at I was going down the stairs he made a lunge at me with the dagger, and cut my coat on the back; I rushed into the street and called for the police; I was then about quarter to ten P. M.; an officer came up and I told him what was going on; he went up stairs, pistol in hand, and I followed him; when we reached the second landing, we met Acong; I told the officer to take Acong by the back of the bed, and held the dagger in his hand; having a knife in his hand; the officer then shot Acong; the officer then proceeded to Acong's room; Acong lay on his back on

also all day on the accounts, &c., of the late Treasurer and his firm, and as yet have not come to settlement. You are informed that several large stockholders are about to institute proceedings against all the Directors, to hold them liable for the misapplication of the money of the Company, and also for the misappropriation of the property of the Company. It is not pretended that they had any shadow of authority to purchase Toledo and Wabash stock for the Company, or to make and deliver certificates for 10,000 shares of stock of the Company to LOCKWOOD & Co. without payment or security on delivery. The rule that one holding a position of trust cannot use it to buy from or sell to his *cestui que trust* would not allow LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, the banker, to buy of LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, the trustee, the property of his cestui que.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of September gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,792,268	Increase	£15,784
Public deposits	5,118,272	Increase	169,023
Other deposits	17,284,386	Decrease	102,320
Government secur.			
Net	14,327,295	Decrease	23,000
Other securities	14,524,712	Increase	2,935
Notes unemployed	11,146,455	Increase	13,000

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,076,455, being a decrease of £190,700; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,192,628, showing a decrease of £315,285 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	Sept. 2, 1869.	Sept. 3, 1868.
Bullion	£20,192,628	£21,014,848
Reserve	12,116,455	12,304,000
Notes in circulation	23,076,455	22,886,000
Rate of discount	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols	93¼	94¼
French Rentes	70f. 65c.	69f. 50c.

The Paris Journal Officiel of Sept. 24, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.
	Francs.	Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,944,770	7,944,770
Reserve of the bank	38,108,730	38,108,730
Loans on fixed securities	72,000,000	72,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,941,280,000	1,929,140,000
Bank notes to order	44,178,395	45,002,850
Treasury account	122,447,005	126,970,421
Current accounts	291,000,000	291,000,000
Current branch banks	44,483,341	44,836,408
Dividends payable	1,149,407	1,387,444
Discounts	1,187,749	4,481,874
Rediscounted	1,000,000	1,000,000
Sundries	9,294,000	7,207,278
Total	3,160,543,388	3,159,680,825
Cash in hand	1,325,313,170	1,320,070,207
Commercial bills overdue	2,118,024	229,126
Commercial not yet due	317,486,107	317,216,248
Commercial branch banks	17,000,000	17,000,000
Advances on bullion	17,678,900	18,700,200
Branch banks	9,174,000	9,000,000
French public securities	2,000,000	2,000,000
Branch banks	7,000,000	7,000,000
On railway shares, &c.	39,027,000	39,000,000
By the branch banks	31,625,000	31,625,000
On Credit Foncier	1,000,000	1,000,000
Branches	1,151,400	1,148,000
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,000,000	12,000,000
Government disposable	92,000,127	92,000,127
Estate immovables	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,126,000	9,126,000
Expenses of management	1,220,207	1,220,016
Sundries	10,420,140	10,220,140
Total	2,160,543,388	2,159,680,825

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., relative to the 7 per cent. gold-bearing first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, having forty years to run.

Gold, the Currency and the Custom House.

—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

In your editorial of the 29th, you see fit to blame the Secretary of the Treasury for the policy it has seemed best for the Government lately to pursue. But you should remember that "finance" is apparently a lost art, and professional financiers are divided in doctrine and in practice.

It seems to me that the real blame attaches to the United States Government, inasmuch that it creates the gold market and causes a premium on gold, and therefore a depreciation of the currency, by refusing to receive its promises for its own dues. During the war this policy was wise and inevitable, because there existed organizations bent on destroying the Government credit, but to-day there exists no such power or intent, and the only effect of this refusal on the part of the Government is to make gold a profitable, and therefore a marketable commodity. The United States are the real depreciators of its own currency, because they say to the world, "We will not receive it for our debts," and therefore the world can argue the promises are not as good as gold. Let the Secretary of the Treasury to-day issue an order to take gold instead of gold, if offered at the Custom House, where would a large portion of the necessity for buying gold be! Get the premium to 25 and gold would not be worth carrying, and this would be a large step toward that, and one or two other as simple and morally right bulletin expedients would effectually complete the matter in the present state of affairs. If any act of Congress stands in the way of this being done directly, none stands in the way of the Government exchanging gold for its bills for customs purposes, and if the Government found any reason to alter this policy, it could always stop the practice when it pleased, and the equalization for the imports might be effected almost as simply.

Trusting you will see fit to make this suggestion public, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, respectfully, W. D. TELFER.

"Corners" in Coal and Grain.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Within the past ten days the Press and the Pulpit and nearly all classes have been united in showering abuse upon the Wall-street speculators.

Now, without the slightest wish to defend the accused, I would inquire why several other classes of "operators" do not receive their condemnation from the community for what I consider a much more baneful speculation than a corner in gold.

I refer to those who combine in Pennsylvania to corner the coal market, and in Illinois to bull the grain market.

Those two commodities everybody is interested in seeing at low prices, rich and poor alike; for gold only affects merchants and importers, who can better afford to buy at an increase of ten per cent. than the poor who are forced to have coal to warm them with and flour to feed them.

I know it will be stated by the nothinking that a rise in gold causes a rise in everything else. That this should be so in theory I admit; but when we come to facts, this theory is not borne out.

During and since the war, and take the last advance in gold as an example, very few of the necessities of life advanced with gold, but were increased in price by the immense volume of the currency and other causes. As an instance, take cotton, which of course would produce more with gold at 150 than at 130. The recent advance did not cause a rise of one-eighth of a cent per pound.

Therefore, as a "corner" in gold or stocks but affects those who are directly connected with them, and as a "corner" in grain or coal increases the misery of the poor and affects the whole people, I want to see the speculators of the last two receive their merited lashing at the hands of the Press, even if it be to the exclusion of the deserved denunciation of the gold gamblers. BLACKFRIARS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 90 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE APRIL AND OCTOBER INTEREST on the Special Tax Bonds of the State of North Carolina will be paid on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. D. A. JENKINS,

Treasurer State North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, before parting with their proxies for the next election, will please communicate with

JAS. SITHUTHERS & CO., No. 8 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OF SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a safe class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.,

Financial Agents of the Company.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	9	Beeds, bbls	407
Beef, tcs., bbls., hfbbls.	1,000	Rapeseed, tons	12
Cotton, bales	4,000	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,277
Cotton Seed, bags	12,855	Peanuts, bags	241
Dried Fruit, pkgs	107	Cotton, pkgs	6
Flour, bbls	1,700	Beef, pkgs	42
Flour, bbls	1,700	Pork, pkgs	252
Wheat, bushels	4,942	Cheese, pkgs	804
Corn, bushels	8,018	Tallow, pkgs	23
Oats, bushels	8,000	Oil Lard, bbls	25
Peas, bushels	200	Oil Cake, pkgs	24
Cornmeal, bags	200	Whisky, bbls	204
Hops, bales	100	Wool, bales	62
Hides, No.	140	Tobacco, hhds	1
Hides, bbls	140	Tobacco, tcs. and cs.	123
Leather, sides	840	Rice, pkgs	2
Spirits Turp., bbls	60		

The business stands last week compared with the Merchants' Exchange, Fine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Malta, for Liverpool—8,000 Bs. Tallow, 225 Skins Cattle, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6 pkgs Manufactured Wood, 50 kegs Tobacco.

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—28 bales Sheepskins, 26 bales Cotton, 271 pkgs Tobacco, 20 pkgs Florida, 1,000 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls Rosin.

By the steamer Nebraska, for Liverpool—6,000 bales Cotton, 224,000 Bs. Cotton, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 12 tierces Beef, 8 bales Furs, 40 bales Rags, 30 boxes Clock Movements, 7 cases Lamp Trimmings.

By the steamer Union, for Havre—2 bales Hops, 50 cases Oil Peppermint, 125 Packs Knitted Spencers, 1,492 boxes Extract Logwood, 100 bbls Rosin, 440 cases Gin, 2 bales Tobacco, 127 kegs Tobacco, 111 bbls Sundries, 2 cases Cigars, 128 bbls Shoe Pegs, 2 cases Brass, 27 bbls Steam, 704 bales Cotton, 50 RR. Ties.

By the bark Rhea, for Stettin—9,500 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Germania, for Bayonne—1,000 bbls. Rosin, 132,000 gallons Crude Petroleum, 18,100 gallons Naphtha.

By the bark Jewel, for Stettin—102,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Speed, for Gibraltar—59,634 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Kate Tracy, for Dublin—37,814 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nevada, for Stettin—105,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Rebecca, for Sydney, N. S. W.—18 cases Matches, 2 cases Health Jackets, 2 cases Sewing Machines, 8 cases Sa. Manufactured Tobacco, 200 bbls Rosin, 40 kegs Glassware, 100 kegs Nails, 1 case Clocks, 1 case Drugs, 40 bales Cotton, 1 case Razor Strops, 1 case Boots, 1 case Hosiery, 1 case Wool, 1 case Sheeting, 1 case Oil Stone, 1 case Carpet Warp, 140 kegs Nails, 1 case Hardware, 1 case Jewelry, 1 case Tacks, 1 case Tobacco, 1 case Sundries, 1 case Tin Plate, 1 case Tin Foil, 1 case Tin Tacks, 1 case Tin Ware, 1 case Tin Pipe, 1 case Tin Ware, 1 case Tin Pipe, 1 case Tin Ware, 1 case Tin Pipe

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 2d-av., near 23d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. Characters by Mlle. Bloan, Mme. Rosepecch, Mr. Tarbesi and Tamaro.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Messrs. Davidge, Lewis and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louise Moore and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
LEAH. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Louisine.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Leading characters by Messrs. Whemlings, Taylor, Miss Annie Deland and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Stanley and Miss Miza Newton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—RIP VAN WINKLE. Evening—PERIL. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LADY GODIVA'S RIDE and DON CESSAR DE BAZAN. Leading character by Miss Lee Hudson.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 597 Broadway, corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Madrid dispatches state that the Cortes on Wednesday passed the bill suspending the constitutional guarantee during insurrection, after a great debate, in which CASTELLAR, ORENSE and SAGASTA made speeches. The Republican Deputies, it is said, now refuse to take part in the deliberations of the Chamber.

The project for making the Duke of GENOA King of Spain, is reported to have been abandoned.

The Rigsdag of Denmark was opened by the King at Copenhagen, on Tuesday, by a speech, in which he expressed the hope that Prussia would adopt his views in regard to the mutual interests of the two countries, and consent to an arrangement which would result in a perpetual friendship.

The revolution in Spain appears to be spreading. The insurgents who retreated from Reus, it is stated, had 30 killed and 200 wounded in an engagement with General BALDRICH, and were defeated. Other combats are reported in several districts. The reports as to the embarkation of troops for Cuba are contradictory, owing to the home troubles.

The *Rappel* of yesterday says that the Deputies of the Left will on the 28th inst., proceed to the hall and there sign a protest declaring that they no longer owe NAPOLEON fidelity, as he has violated the Constitution in not calling the Corps Legislatif together.

Rev. Dr. MCKAMOUSE has been made Bishop of Oxford in the place of Bishop WILBERFORCE, translated to the diocese of Winchester.

GENERAL.

Havana dates from Mexico to Sept. 30 state that Minister ROMERO has not left the Cabinet of President JUAREZ. The insurrection in San Luis Potosi is mitigated, it is said, by Ex-Governor BUSTAMENTE, but the Government is reported to have dispatched sufficient troops to suppress the movement.

Governor WALKER, in his message yesterday to the Virginia Legislature, urges that the State having already in the election adopted the principle of the Fifteenth Amendment, should ratify it in fact, as a measure of self-defense, to protect Virginia from being overrun by a class of persons who will remain unprivileged in other States should the amendment fail to become a part of the Federal Constitution. Congressional representation he regards as the final step of restoration to the Union, and suggests the importance of selecting such men as are acceptable to Congress.

The man WISE, who shot DAVE STANTON at Watford, Ontario, Sept. 6, has been acquitted by a Canadian jury at Sarnia. STANTON, it will be remembered, was connected with North's Circus, and was killed at Watford in a row between the circus men and some roughs of the town.

Archbishop ALMY, of California, left San Francisco for Rome on Wednesday to attend the Ecumenical Council.

The destruction to property by the recent storm in New-Brunswick is reported as most severe. The tide in the Bay of Fundy and in and around St. John rose to a great and unusual height, and destroyed an immense amount of property. The loss in the little parish of Sackville alone is estimated at $1,000,000. In the Eastern States, and particularly throughout the lumber districts of Maine, the results of the flood as far as known are disastrous in the extreme.

The safe in the office of the Rock River Insurance Company, at Janesville, Ill., was robbed on Saturday night of $9,000 in United States bonds and $23,000 in notes and other securities. There is not, it is stated, the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

JIM QUINN, a negro who had committed an outrage on Miss RIFF, 65 years old, and who was in the custody of the Baltimore County officers at Whitehall Station, Md., was on Monday lynched by the people there and hanged.

J. F. DESOE, of Saginaw, Mich., was yesterday made permanent President of the Transcontinental Railway Convention now in session at Oswego, N. Y., and the other officers selected. A committee on resolutions was appointed. At the afternoon session essays of interest were read, and letters from General SHERMAN, Senator SUMNER, General SPINNER, and others.

A fire in Rome, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed the greater part of the Seymour House and other property, entailing a loss of $60,000.

NEIL MCLAUGHLIN, implicated in the Brooks shooting affair, was identified in Philadelphia yesterday as the driver of the carriage, and committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

The petroleum oil refinery of KIDDER, VAUGHAN & CO., at Winthrop, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. One man was badly burned. Loss unknown.

The Republican State Central Committee yesterday nominated General FRANZ SIGEL, of Westchester County, for Secretary of State, in place of Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS; Hon. HORACE GREELEY for State Comptroller, in place of Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, and Hon. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, of Oneida County, in place of General JOHN S. ROBINSON, declined.

The lead wires connecting with the Atlantic Cable at Hearts Content, which were prostrated by the great storm in the East, have been repaired, and communication with Europe by the English cable is resumed. Dispatches are now received and forwarded as usual.

LOCAL.

Purser JAMES MORAN, of the Havana steamship *Julesta*, has our thanks for favors.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a communication was received from the Liverpool Chamber, recommending cooperation to secure uniform rules in England and the United States with regard to selling cotton. At present it is sold here by gross weight, while at Liverpool four pounds in the hundred weight is allowed for tare. The matter was referred to a committee.

Captain HALL, of Arctic fame, had a reception last evening at Cooper Institute, by the members of the Geographical Society and a large number of their friends. Captain HALL gave quite a long and interesting statement of his experience in Arctic regions.

At the meeting of the Twenty-second-street Union Republican Central Committee last evening, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. HURLBURD, Superintendent of the work on the new Post Office, and with the authorities at Washington, with a view of securing the work at the disposal of the Government, not only on the new Post Office but in the Navy Yard, for men who are Republicans.

Judge TROY, of the Court of Sessions, yesterday administered a wholesome application to a band of burglars whose depredations have been numerous, bold and extensive. J. HARRIS, —MCCARTHY and P. J. FIELDS were sent to the Penitentiary for four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days each, and J. PEYTON and GEORGE WATKINS were sent to the State Prison for ten years each.

The presentation of diplomas to the graduating class of the female department of School No. 19 took place yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Jas. W. GERARD, Esq., Commissioner LARREMORE and others.

The Republican Nominations.

Ill luck has attended the Republican nominations for this State. Of the gentlemen nominated at Syracuse three have declined. The refusal of Mr. CURTIS to accept the nomination for Secretary of State destroyed the harmony of the ticket; and his course has been followed by the declination of Mr. HULBURD and General ROBINSON, nominated, respectively, for the offices of Comptroller and State Engineer.

The Central Committee assembled in this City yesterday to fill the vacancies thus created. General SIGEL was nominated for Secretary of State; Mr. HORACE GREELEY for Comptroller, and Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR, of Oneida, for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The ticket as it now stands is as follows:

Secretary of State—General FRANZ SIGEL, New-York.
Comptroller—HORACE GREELEY, New-York.
Treasurer—THOS. S. CHATFIELD, Tioga.
Engineer and Surveyor—WM. B. TAYLOR, Oneida.
Attorney-General—M. J. TOWNSEND, Rensselaer.
Canal Commissioner—S. T. HATT, Steuben.
State Prison Inspector—DAN. D. CONOVER, New-York.
Court of Appeals—Judges WOODRUFF and MASON.

The nomination of General SIGEL is one eminently "fit to be made." His earnest devotion to the Union cause during the war, his faithful service from its outset to its close, his well-known personal integrity, and the high respect in which he is held by his fellow-citizens of German birth or descent, —all make him a worthy candidate and a strong one.

The President and his Traducers.

The intrigue which has recently been set in motion against the President, if not absolutely without a parallel in political history, is certainly among the most unscrupulous which the present generation has witnessed. It will be conceded in theory, by the very persons who have joined in the attack upon General GRANT, that the head of the Government is fairly entitled to be treated with ordinary forbearance and respect. While he must always necessarily be liable to much misconstruction, in the absence of explanations which cannot constantly be put forward on his behalf, it is only reasonable to ask that affronts should not be heaped upon him to suit political exigencies, or to satisfy a morbid craving for sensational journalism. President GRANT is entitled to generous treatment even above most men who have occupied his position. He did not seek the uneasy honors of the Chief Magistracy. No machinations were employed that he might be enabled to steal into the highest place. The people went to him and asked him to preside over the Government. There has been nothing in his past life to justify the belief that he would be guilty of a dishonorable action. The imputations lately maliciously cast at him belong to the VERY worst kind of illusage, and we believe that the mass of the people, no matter to which party they may happen to belong, look upon them as in some sort a reflection upon the national character.

The policy of the Administration has been such as to present no scope for the assaults which the Democratic Party feel bound to make in their present difficulties. It is hence deemed necessary to malign the character of the President. That he received the tributes which the gratitude of a people forced upon him is now imputed to him as an offence. But as the folly and spitefulness of this accusation served to take all the sting out of it, the device was adopted of setting spies on the houses of private persons, and of ransacking family history, in the hope of finding some fresh pretext for slandering one of the most distinguished men who have ever conferred great services on this country. We shall say nothing of the journalism which respects neither the dignity of public life nor the sanctity of private households, and which digs sick men in the hope of getting them to incriminate their relatives. There are several ways of treating our calling, and we must not be surprised that it is sometimes made to play a part which does it little honor. But we have now waited until the indictment against the President is exhausted, and what is the result of a close scrutiny into it? That the President has a brother-in-law who sometimes speculated in Wall-street; that JAMES FISK, Jr., tried to make a tool of the brother-in-law; and that the Government took a course which inevitably frustrated the schemes of both, and consequently as above all suspicion of being prompted by corrupt motives. Upon the original accusation, pitiful as it was, the people are still invited to relinquish their confidence in the President. Probably there are few men who would like to be made responsible for all the acts of all their relatives. It is a moral accountability which most of us would be sincerely sorry to undertake, and in private life it is happily not usual to hound a man down for the faults of his connections by marriage. The present conspiracy against the President is calculated to inspire feelings of impatience and disgust wherever it is heard. It is a trick to help a hopeless cause at an election, and as such it will be summarily scouted by the people.

General GRANT deserves better even of the Democrats than the treatment he is now receiving. He was the means of saving them from the rule of candidates of whom they have themselves become heartily ashamed. They admit that his election supplied the opportunity for that full and fair trial of Republican principles which they professed to be anxious to see. The obligations of the country at large to the present Chief Magistrate are of a nature to make every just-minded man willing to concede to him all reasonable indulgence in an arduous position. It is not, however, indulgence which he needs, but simply fair play, and it would be a reproach to us as a people if we refused to accord it to him. His Administration has sustained our honor abroad and increased our prosperity at home. If the *Alabama* claims have been allowed to lie by for a time, it is because they could not be pressed with any immediate hope of an amicable and satisfactory settlement. We long ago put the plain question to our people whether they were anxious to go to war. They were not, and an angry dispute was laid aside until time had somewhat cooled down the passions it excited. Again, we have not rushed wildly into a war with Spain about Cuba; but we have increased the estimation in which we are held by other nations by our policy on the question. There never was a time in our history when we stood stronger or more respected before the world at large. At home the burden of taxes has been lightened, order restored, ill-feeling soothed down and the national debt reduced. These are appreciable results of only a few months' good government. We maintain that it is a shameful act to seek to weaken and discourage the head of such a Government for the acts, real or supposed, of persons remotely related to him. We have only to state the ground of accusation plainly to make all decent men ashamed to listen to it. There is seldom too much charity shown in political life, but for our own credit's sake, for the sake of the nation at large, we protest against the outrageous calumnies which have lately been launched against the President. That he is sincerely anxious to serve the nation well and truly no one can doubt. Even his enemies concede so much. They will also admit some day that their mendacious charges were utterly indefensible, and the nation will not wait for their late repentance to reject the whole series with indignation and contempt.

The Virginia Legislature.

The adherents of Ex-Governor WELLS, in the new Legislature of Virginia, have not entered upon their labors in a wise or moderate spirit. They adhere to the opinion that the test oath should be exacted; and having been overruled by Attorney-General HOAR, they now protest in formal phrase, and with a threat of which they should be ashamed. They "reserve to themselves," it seems, "the right at any time to secede from the present Legislature, and organize by themselves a legal and loyal Legislature."

Legality and loyalty have no place in the factious policy here proposed. The Legislature as now organized, for defined and lawful purposes, is organized in conformity with the views expressed by the legal adviser of the Federal Government. Prior to the presentation of his opinion on the subject, there may have been room for argument as to the course which General CANBY might consistently pursue. We were unable to recognise his alleged right to impose the test oath; but had the Attorney-General decided that that oath should be exacted, no advocate of the more liberal interpretation of the law would have dreamed of further opposition. Had any friend of Governor WALKER talked of reserving the right to secede and organize another Legislature, he would have been branded as a foolish and an incurable rebel. What, then, are the extremists who now utter this identical threat, but foolish and intractable obstructives? No amount of disloyalty can justify a proceeding which has its origin in reckless partisanship, and the influence of which will certainly be mischievous.

So far as it is possible to judge of the prevailing disposition of the Legislature, we see nothing to shake confidence in the good faith and good sense of the majority. The message transmitted yesterday by Governor WALKER affords evidence of his desire to complete the work of restoration in the readiest and most acceptable manner. He recommends the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and, moreover, urges the election of United States Senators as an available method of demonstrating to Congress the desire of the Legislature to avert all pretexts for delay. The advice is judicious. The choice of sound, unobjectionable Senators will, in fact, be a credential which Congress cannot disregard; not because the law specifically requires this as a preliminary of readmission, but because, with this accomplished, the last speculative excuse for exclusion will have been removed.

The accounts from Spain get worse instead of better. The insurrectionary party evidently gains in strength, and the latest telegrams inform us that communication between Madrid and Barcelona is interrupted. The belief prevails that the authorities conceal from the people the bad news which they receive from the Provinces. It is evident that the Government is driven to rely upon the army rather than on the sympathies of the nation, and how long the troops may remain faithful depends upon chances which PRIM and his friends are by no means certain to control. The Republicans are working hard to row dissaffection in the Provinces before making a dash at Madrid itself. Spain has little strength left to expend in defence of life, but a foreign war, waged for the purpose of holding the island, would probably attract the people with some unanimity to the side of the Government. Events are clearly tending once more to the establishment of a republic rather than to the restoration of the monarchy.

Scientific vs. Practical Schools.

Although the subject of education—classical and scientific, practical and polite, popular and technical—has never been more warmly and widely discussed than at present, there are notable differences of opinion and practice regarding the educational requirements of classes, and the most effective methods of instruction. While we rejoice at the maintenance of the classical department in the great free school of this City,—while we cannot too highly appreciate, in this greedy and utilitarian age, the polite and scholarly culture of our older universities, it must be admitted that the dissemination of *practical science* is the great problem of the day.

Education is popularly divided into "classical," that is to say, scholastic and polite, and "scientific," by which is meant practical, useful, and adapted to the daily and modern wants of nineteenth century workers; but it should appear that this classification is incomplete. If we mean by "classic," pure, chaste, refined, then some of the natural sciences, and above all, the higher mathematics, exhaust that definition, though usually classed as scientific; and certainly nothing could be less practical or more imaginative, not to say poetic, than for instance, the mechanical engineering taught in many of our scientific schools.

In as far as education is a disciplinary process for fitting the mind to work, there must be little to choose between Greek and mathematical roots; but in as far as it pretends to unfold the particular and practical arts and sciences by which graduates can earn fame and bread, it must be admitted that the curriculum of our practical schools, especially in mechanical science, is singularly defective. In his address before the mechanical science section of the British Association, Mr. SIEMENS, the President, gave authoritative expression to this idea by saying that the information conveyed to students by professors lacking themselves practical experience, "tends to engender a dogmatical conceit, which is likely to stand in the way of originality in the adaptation of new means to new ends; on this account I should prefer to see a sound 'fundamental' education, with a sketch only of the technical arts, followed up by professional training such as can be only obtained in the workshop, the office or the field." Those who are familiar with the real requirements of practical scholarship, will recognise this to be a peculiarly timely and wholesome statement of the case—but it is a pretty severe commentary on our technical schools.

We wish to be particularly understood as not applying these strictures to all branches of scientific culture. The pure mathematics, as made signally practical in navigation and in certain features of construction, are wholly theoretical, and the authority and method of their teaching in our better schools are unexceptionable. So it is with chemistry in most of its ramifications, although practical metallurgists could wish for more definite instruction, and less general speculation.

The successful teaching of mechanical engineering, however, must be founded upon an intimate knowledge of the practice. In some branches of technical instruction lectures are well enough illustrated and improved by means of visiting from time to time the establishments where the science is reduced to an art. But neither the theorist nor the careful observer, nor even the amateur mechanic, can teach young men to run a machine shop, or to build or even design steam engines, rolling mills and general machinery, for the following reasons:

First—Although the strength of materials, as subjected to different kinds of statical strains, is a matter of text-book information, machinery designed by these lights alone always fails. There must be, above and beyond all tables and formulæ, a certain mechanical judgment as to the proportions and relations of parts. A bearing that will carry a certain load in a stationary engine, housed, clean and never overstrained, may be very inadequate to the same nominal service in a rolling mill or in a locomotive, where frictions and strains may be excessive. The circumstances of over stress, exposure, attendance, convenience of repairs, and other accidental conditions may entirely change the designs of machines subjected to nominally the same service. Experience in construction has also established certain principles of departure from general laws of strength. The reduction of friction, and even more notably, the steadiness and balance of parts, requires in many positions an excessive amount of material. On the other hand, especially in the case of the machinery of transportation, experience has shown the importance of reducing weight at the cost of stronger materials and shapes.

Secondly—The principles of economy, not only of material, but of the work put upon it in construction and in maintenance, must be perfectly familiar to the successful mechanical engineer. No matter how well a machine will perform its functions, if the shape of the parts is such that they cannot be cast or wrought or finished by the tools at hand, with the least amount of handling or work, or if the parts are so put together that they cannot be easily taken to pieces for repairs, the machine is to that extent defective.

It is, therefore, evident that mechanical engineering cannot be successfully taught by professors whose knowledge of machine shops and foundries has been derived from walking through them with their classes. Nor does it follow, on the other hand, that one must serve an apprenticeship at the vise and the lathe to acquire the principles of mechanical construction. There is, indeed, little or no strictly educational literature in these branches, but of course there will be, and it will be adequate and suitable, as soon as the men, who alone can produce it, are called upon for lectures and text books. Until then—until instructors are not only scholars, but the personal designers and builders of successful machinery, students in mechanical engineering had better take Mr. SIEMENS' advice, and simply master the elementary principles of physics, dynamics and mathematics, and then go to work in drawing rooms, foundries and machine shops, even under the embarrassment of but partially utilizing the many hours at the vise and the lathe, which could be more profitably and economically devoted, if one had more practical teachers in our "practical" schools. Let no one be deceived by names, or by proposed courses of study. The steam engine, for instance, is the subject of lectures in some of our colleges, that brings the invention nearly down to the time of WATT. The training of professors in mechanics and engineering that has been commercially productive, as a business, is the test by which the usefulness of their schools may be chiefly determined.

When young men who want to excel in this branch of industry, hear that experts like FAIRBAIRN, COBLIGE, WHITWORTH, SELLERS, WORTHINGTON, ARMSTRONG, RAMSBOTTOM, ALLEN, and many other of whom these are types, are going to lecture on steam and general machinery, let them go and listen, at any cost. It may be difficult, but it should not be impossible to secure this kind of talent and training for our chairs of mechanical engineering. Few public questions are of more importance than the proper instruction, in this distinctively engineering age, of the young men who are crowding into this profession. The managers of our educational institutions are charged with a grave responsibility, and the various men of means who are contemplating the endowment of schools, can hardly extend their liberality in a more useful and timely direction.

Mr. Hatch and the Canals.

The letter of Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, in reply to the announcement made to him by a great number of his fellow-citizens—Democrats and Republicans alike and utterly irrespective of party ties—that they have put him in nomination for the Assembly as an independent candidate, is full of interest. In accepting the nomination, Mr. HATCH does so on the distinct condition that it shall not be a partisan contest, and that, if elected, he shall go untrammeled by pledge or promise to his seat.

The present critical condition of our canals, together with the losses already sustained in their commerce and that of the lakes, most assuredly require that the very ablest men should be sent to the Legislature to guard their interests. A petty partisan triumph is not to be compared to the great necessity of restoring to the Erie Canal its "natural commercial supremacy."

Mr. HATCH holds that the measures suggested last Winter by the New-York Produce Exchange would, if fully adopted, have liberated the revenues of the canal for the improvement of its channel, would have shortened its transit time, and would have reduced its tolls. It is probable, however, that these measures would have been adopted had the session lasted a few days longer. In that case, according to Mr HATCH—

"The money belonging to the canal, and now invested at a nominal interest of three or four per cent. in sinking funds, mine banks specially favored, would have been applied to pay off the canal debt, time leaving an outstanding liability of not more than $15,000,000, to be funded at eighteen years."

It is no exaggeration, at any rate, to say that our canal is now "at the mercy of its colonial competitors," while the Board has no authority to use a dollar to put it into condition for effective competition. Mr. HATCH holds that the Canal Board should be furnished with authority to reduce the tolls, in order to draw back trade. He says, with much force:

"The release from tolls granted by the Legislature in 1862, during the season of navigation, was urged on the ground that without it the railways would, in certain particulars, be unable to compete with foreign rivals. It was never dreamed that this discrimination against the canals would or could be used to deprive them of such articles of commerce as grain, flour, pork, lumber, coal, salt and other bulky necessaries of life. These are naturally the freights of our canals. With the application of the only true remedy, a reduction of tolls, this trade will revert to the great thoroughfare through our State."

The truth is that our canals and railways, though rivals, ought not to be antagonists. Their interests are the same, and they ought both to be employed to their utmost capacity in conducting the tide of travel and traffic forth and back between New-York and Buffalo. Besides, the limited time in which the canals can be used bespeaks special care for their interests during that time. A wise readjustment of the affairs of our canals, freeing them from the unfortunate and unexpected restrictions and complications we have alluded to, would be one good piece of work for the Legislature to lay out for itself this Winter.

More affidavits about Mr. CORBIN and his speculative relations with Messrs. FISK and GOULD! Another person is found who swears that he sat in Mr. FISK's carriage while that distinguished man was within Mr. CORBIN's residence. And Mr. JAY GOULD also assures an enterprising reporter that he has frequently been at Mr. CORBIN's, and actually "had business" with that gentleman. On the occasion of one visit Mr. GOULD saw a certain newspaper representative "dodging around the corner as he entered the house." Doubtless, in due time affidavits will be forthcoming covering this important point, and many others like it. Gentlemen with the habits and purposes of the managers of the "Erie Ring" are not likely to experience difficulty in the acquisition of as many affidavits as their necessities require. If it were expedient to prove that Mr. CORBIN told tales in his sleep, or was read regularly by a clairvoyant, affidavits would be speedily available. We attach no weight to testimony of that sort proceeding from that quarter. Indeed, as the case now looks, we think it not impossible that a little conspiracy has been formed to link Mr. CORBIN with the men who set up though their sole chance of obtaining respectability depended upon establishing the connection. There has evidently been much dodging on the part of members of the "Ring," and others connected with them, in Mr. CORBIN's neighborhood. Some of them may have got into the house and seen Mr. CORBIN; some of them, on one pretence or another, may have talked with him. Affidavits are not wanted to show the probability of either of these contingencies. The whole thing is in this respect trumpery and absurd. The really important question is, whether any improper influence has been brought to bear upon the Administration, and the facts as finally stated by FISK himself prove that there was none.

There is no more uncompromising opponent of the "Second Empire," not even excepting VICTOR HUGO, than LOUIS BLANC. He might have gone back to France long ago, and been certain of a career worthy of his talents, but while NAPOLEON is on the throne he prefers to earn his bread in London by acting as the correspondent of a French newspaper. That he writes letters of remarkable originality and power, and that he is a great favorite in English literary society, most of our readers are aware. He has lately explained his reasons for refusing to take the oath required by the Electoral law. Once more he states his well-known opinions with his old point and fire. He bore the standard of the Republic in 1848. "I cannot allow it, in my person," he adds, "to pass under the Caudine Forks." Poor LOUIS BLANC! Already he has seen a great part of the legion who once acted with him surrender in the *furcæ caudinæ*, and exile knows no greater bitterness than perfidy can impart to it. As for an oath, it is "a vain formality," cries M. BLANC savagely; "there is one man who has so considered it." His letter is full of thrusts of this kind, and it is instinct also with the deep earnestness and feeling which compel all who meet LOUIS BLANC to respect him. "Ah," he cries, "a man must have grown old in exile to know its incomparable bitterness; a man must have been for many years—I am wrong, for many ages—far from his country to know how strong are the temptations to return." Can a ruler who has inspired hatreds like this of LOUIS BLANC's ever calculate with certainty on transmitting the Imperial vestments to his son?

The French Transatlantic Cable will probably soon find itself in difficulty. Permission to land it at Duxbury was accorded by the State Department, subject expressly to the revision of Congress. Congress has now good ground for revoking the provisional permission in the recent refusal of the French Government to allow an American Transatlantic Cable to be landed on the coast of France. A fair exchange of courtesy and privilege is all we ask, and so much we are bound to secure to American citizens. The French Minister puts his refusal of the application on the ground that an exclusive privilege to land a cable had been granted to Messrs. ERLANGER and REUTER. That is a matter with which we have nothing to do; if such a monopoly seemed good in the eyes of the French Government, it is no affair of ours. We certainly are nothing to ERLANGER and REUTER, who are bitter enemies to the Union, and who did all they could to destroy it. Congress ought to promptly demand that the oppressive restriction shall be withdrawn; and that no preemption of coast privileges shall debar American citizens from a return of the concession we make to the French. Unless this is done, the French Cable should be cast off from our shores.

The case of the notorious "Reddy the Blacksmith" was again before the Courts yesterday for trial, but the panel of jurors not being complete, an adjournment until this morning was ordered. The inexplicable conduct of the complainant—Mr. GRAHAM—since the conviction of HOWARD, (an accomplice of "Reddy's,") makes it possible that the prisoner will be acquitted. However that may be, it seems certain that the authorities, spurred on by the pressure of public opinion, have become really in earnest in their effort to convict the man, if he can be legally convicted. To that end Assistant District-Attorney HUTCHINGS, who is conducting the prosecution, after the adjournment yesterday asked that the complainant be committed to the House of Detention for Witnesses, in order that his attendance this morning might be secured beyond peradventure. Should the prisoner be once more turned loose, we shall begin to regret that he was not permitted to remain in California, where the ends of justice are sometimes secured by other than political agencies.

Mrs. BEECHER STOWE is determined to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm she has raised. She is now in her element, and will further engage all her adversaries over the body of the unfortunate bard, who, like the Thracian in Rhodope, "was also illused by the women." Poor BYRON has met with a retribution for his faults and follies such as DANTE would have awarded him if he could have met him in that remarkable underground pilgrimage of his. His Lordship was all his life too much taken up with and devoted to "lovely woman," and now we have his ghost, so to speak, kept in torment by two dreadful avengers of the same sex. After all, there is a terrible fitness in this dreary business. BYRON may have deserved a good deal of what is now inflicted on him, and Mrs. BEECHER STOWE is one of the dread ministers of fate mentioned in the Greek drama, and called the Eumenides.

The members of the National Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday resolved to go to the polls at the next Fall election and demand to have their votes recorded. In common politeness we are bound to assume that this would have added to the attractions of the booths, and might perhaps have bothered the officials, who, after all, are only men, and therefore weak vessels. But in the midst of the joyful acclamations which the decision called forth, a dreadful thought occurred to one of the strong-minded sex. It was like the unlucky question of "Who's to do it," proposed in the council of mice when it had been resolved to bell the cat. The lady in question told the meeting that if they went to the polls they would only be a laughing-stock to their natural enemy, man, ever ready to prey upon their unsuspecting natures. The fearful truth was at once recognized. As a "National Woman" is, of course, privileged to change her mind, the resolution, which might otherwise have shaken a continent, was rescinded. One of the chief speakers then made this admission: "Our real difficulty is not with the men of the State. We have a hundred men on our side to every woman." There we have in a dozen words the whole truth about the "woman's question." If men even ridicule it, it is because the vast majority of right-minded women all over the world look upon a female agitator with rather less respect than upon a parrot, and condemn all this chattering at public meetings as an attempt to give an appearance of reality to a trumpery farce. The "National Women" cannot persuade the bulk of their sex that home is not the sphere in which they must look for happiness with the surest prospect of finding it.

The case of the negro FEY, who shot one of a party of young roughs who were seeking his life, has been made the occasion of fastening another disgrace upon the City. The jury, after hearing all the testimony, unhesitatingly rendered a verdict that the homicide was justifiable, as FEY had acted strictly in self-defence. It was then the duty of the Coroner to discharge the negro unconditionally, or release him upon nominal bail, but instead of doing so he committed him to the Tombs. The excuse for this outrage, that it was necessary in order to save the negro from the vengeance of the friends of the deceased, is worse than the outrage itself. If the Coroner had any reason to apprehend that there was the least danger that the negro would encounter danger or molestation, it was his duty to protect him at all hazards, and by some other process than that adopted. If men, exculpated by the law acting through its authorized and regular forms, are thrust into prison at the bidding of a mob, then is the mob master of the law. We find some recompense for this disgrace in the hope that the people will not long permit Tammany to hold the power thus prostituted.

A good many people have been talking gravely of the high tide prophecied to occur to-day. If these lines ever reach the public eye, even cold comfort will be too late. But if our breakfast table is not swamped, or our car not forced to swim, we may be reassured in respect of the rest of the day by the recollection that it was London and not New-York which was to experiment upon a subaqueous existence. True, the flood might wash the Atlantic clean away; but there is, so far, no precedent in the history of physics, which, all things considered, is a very great consolation indeed.

A New-Orleans dispatch to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* has a story of a counterplot in Cuba, or a plot within a plot, whose purport is that certain wealthy Cubans in the island, opposed to insurrection, are about to unite with the resident Spaniards in a "struggle for independence." The curious part of the story is that "General ROBERT E. LEE was resolved upon for President of the Republic of Cuba, and the position offered him for ten years." We are further assured that "the documents offering General LEE the position of President have been forwarded to him." Perhaps this may be fairly ranged with the many indications of the connection of restless Ex-Confederates with Cuban affairs. The high position of General JORDAN (formerly BEAUREGARD's Chief of Staff) in the Cuban Army; the number of Ex-Confederate officers fighting with him; the successful recruiting for Cuba in the South; the large proportion of Ex-Confederate officers in the *Hornet*—these and similar circumstances show that the Cuban forays from our shores are in part the vent of a restless Southern military spirit, even as the Canadian raids of the Fenians were in good part the vent of the restless military spirit of Irish volunteers, who had served in the Union Army.

We are glad to hear that the irregularities which are said to have occurred in the Methodist Book Concern in this City, by certain employes of that establishment, are being officially investigated. The Committee from the General Conference having supervision of the affairs of the Concern are engaged, daily, in the inquiry, and it is probable that their verdict will be speedily made known. One of the managers of the house expresses the belief that the accused are innocent, while the other strongly asserts their guilt. The matter has created a deep and widespread interest in the minds of the people, and the official statement will be looked for with much curiosity, and in some quarters much real anxiety.

Having the other day published a note addressed by the English novelist, Miss MARIAN EVANS—popularly known as "George Eliot"—to the publishing house of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., with reference to the publication of an edition of her works, we are requested by Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS to state that they have paid Miss EVANS five thousand dollars in gold for early sheets of all her works, which they were the first to bring out in this country. We have no disposition to interfere in publishers' controversies, but the fact now mentioned vindicates the Messrs. HARPER from a reflection which some expressions in Miss EVANS' letter might be understood to convey.

Tammany is environed by Democratic foes who strike heavily and fear not. Thus we find a meeting desiring to be considered as composed of Jefferson Democrats, resolving that the persons making up a certain other meeting claiming to be Democratic were impostors—in fact, "sinecures and fat politicians of the ward, asking for the political udder to give more milk." Having thus stigmatized the reprehensible "sinecures and fat politicians," the valiant Jeffersonians become discerning, and resolve that "asking for Irishmen to support Tammany we deem a high joke." Having reached this rational conclusion, though in a rather incoherent way, they next refer to that present shining light of Tammany, Mr. CONNOLLY, and express the "hope that his obesity is not a candidate for another office, as we think that two teats is as much as any one man—no matter how large—can milk at once." This is certainly elegant, but forcibly shows how greatly the Jeffersonians underrate the capacity of the Tammany Sachems for office-holding. There is no excuse for this, as they had only to call Mr. TWEED to mind in order to properly estimate it. But we trust these bucolic Democrats, because of this mistake, will not refrain from future resolves, even though they should be clothed in pastoral idealisms.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *World* says that:

"Commissioner DELANO has received a letter from Supervisor FERBURY, of Virginia, announcing that the collections on manufactured tobacco in that State from March to September, 1868, were $280,247 43, and between the same months of the present year they amounted to $6,849,678 16, being an increase of this year over last of $1,568,430 73."

Here we find an increase in the revenue collected from a single product of a single State amounting to *over six hundred per cent.*, and yet the World, a day or two previous, assured its readers that there had been no improvement, under the present Administration, in the collection of the revenue!

AMUSEMENTS.

Electric!
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI IN BROOKLYN.

Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI'S second concert in Brooklyn took place on Tuesday, and displayed the same characteristics of ease and finish on the part of the artist, and of spell-bound attention and rapturous applause on that of the large audience, which we have noted before. The cavatina of the string and passionate *Traviata*, which she sang on this occasion, is full of changes of time, of sudden breaks and rapid sentences, that depict the varying moods of the heroine, and enthusiastic admirers of Mlle. PATTI declared that they could trace two well-marked and different states of mind in the fair artist as she sang it. At one time, when the rhythm was quickly recurrent and the *fioriture* what to any other singer would be difficult, there was an ease that was absolutely careless and a look that was almost weary, and then, again, in breathing a sentence more tender and soft than usual, there came over the singer such an intensity and unconsciousness, such quick and vivid and unexpected touches of feeling, that the audience felt that a great, but, alas, not a fully-displayed lyric actress was, in truth, before them.

It is almost impossible to arrive at a fair judgment of the capacities of such a singer within the limits of a song. Her voice is so brilliant, her ornaments so new, her execution so amazing, that each phrase makes one forget the one before, and she has come and gone before there is time to analyze our sensations; while the risk is great of transferring the impression of our own happiness and surprise to her, and of setting down as a mere performer of difficulties a singer who, with a more gradual and continuous mode of appeal and greater opportunity on our part to listen, we might find mistress of every avenue to the tenderest emotions. It is true that the cavatina usually contains the most ambitious vocalization given to each part, and the cavatina is what Mlle. PATTI sings, but could she perform the whole part with all the accessories of the stage, it would doubtless be with her as with most lyric actresses; it is not in the cavatina but more frequently in the concerted pieces, in certain sentences, certain situations, certain growing impressions culminating in a supreme moment that their dramatic power is apparent and their hold over feelings made manifest. We have many of us admired Miss KELLOGG in "Faust," and have come away charmed with her talent both as a singer and as an actress; but on interrogating our recollections we shall find that we were pleased with her singing alone in the cavatina when she tries on the jewels, and touched by her acting alone on the steps of the church and in the scene in the prison; we did not observe both at once.

Mlle. PATTI, then, is an operatic singer whom we hear only in the cavatina, for it will not do to call her a concert singer. A concert singer is one whose style and manner are adapted to singing music intended for concerts, which last again is usually of a kind at once more simple and more intellectual than that intended for the lyric stage. And here an English or German vocalist has a great advantage over an Italian. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is and has long been to most New-Yorkers the ideal of a concert singer; but should we like and admire and understand her as we all do had she not the immense field of the Oratorio for the display of her powers? As a singer, then, pure and simple,—as a vocalist if you please,—Mlle. PATTI comes before us with our recollections of her early promise in her favor, and with the verdict of all capable critics to the effect that a better artist does not at this moment live. GRIZI and ALBONI, and, we may add, FREZZOLINI and LA GRANGE, were great singers. JENNY LIND was, NILSSON is an altogether divine and exceptional one. SONTAG, BOSIO and the sisters PATTI are brilliant singers. These classes of artists, with their divisions and subdivisions, have always existed and always will exist, but there is one quality, perhaps the most important of all, which is of no class, but depends on the individual, and in which CARLOTTA and ADELINA PATTI excel all we have ever heard, with the exception of BOSIO, and perhaps PICCOLOMINI, and that is style. As we can recognize a classical scholar by the structure of his English, so do we discover the vocalist whose culture has been first-rate, by the delivery of the slightest inflection or the simplest phrase. Style is everything to a singer, and no good qualities can atone if this is common or inferior. Yet few have had the general knowledge of music, the experience and taste requisite to form a perfect style for themselves, and when we listen to the lovely intonation, the elegant phrasing, the graceful ornamentation, the original but appropriate cadences of these fortunate sisters, we benefit by the knowledge, the taste and the judgment of the two other fine musicians in their family, who have devoted years to perfecting their powers.

The duet from "L'Elisir d'Amore" between Mlle. PATTI and Signor RONCONI on Tuesday night was something to remember, and roused the audience to such a pitch of excitement that they absolutely insisted on its repetition, which was, to say the least, unwise, since much of the inimitable charm of the performance consisted in the efforts made by two born actors not to act, and in little touches and gestures which, being spontaneous, could not be repeated. The presence and cooperation of RONCONI seemed to draw forth all that was Italian and all that was dramatic in Mlle. PATTI, while he exercised over the audience his usual magnetism.

The rest of the programme was of the excellent character that has marked Mlle. PATTI'S previous concerts.

FRENCH BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The first of the two benefit performances of the French *artistes* take place at the Academy of Music this evening. "Robert le Diable" will be sung, M. TABARDI, Mlle. BLEAU, and the full troupe taking part in the entertainment. "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be the opera at the *matinée* on Saturday.

There will be a morning performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre on Saturday, beginning at 2 o'clock. We are pleased to hear that the piece is drawing excellent houses.

PERSONAL.

In enumerating the present directors of the Erie Road, we yesterday included the name of Mr. W. B. SKIDMORE. That gentleman, we find, resigned the position last November.

Rev. Dr. H. B. HACKETT has accepted the Chair of New Testament Exegesis in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Sir HENRY HOLLAND, the eminent London physician, returned from an extended Western excursion on Monday. Everything conspired during his journey to render it pleasant. He was accompanied by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, to whom most of the interesting portions of the tour were new. They visited Chicago, Milwaukee and all the intervening places of interest between the latter city and St. Paul, returning via Niagara and Montreal. Sir HENRY, who is a world-wide traveler, speaks of the scenery of the upper Mississippi as unsurpassed in attractiveness, and regards Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, and its surroundings, as the most beautiful he has ever visited. He speaks warmly of the polite attentions extended to him by the officers of the Erie, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Central, Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois Central, Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Great Western (Canada) Railways. After passing a few days with Mr. EVARTS, on his farm at Windsor, Vt., he visited Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Boston, and Hon. C. F. ADAMS, our late Minister to England, who resides in the old mansion at Quincy, formerly occupied by his father and his grandfather, returning to his friends in Twelfth-street, for whom he had but two days. Among the gentlemen who called on him were Drs. THEBAUD, METCALFE, WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, WILLIAMS, Bishop WHITTLE, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, Wm. H. ASPINWALL, S. M. BLATCHFORD, Mr. JESSUPS, General A. S. HARVEY, Mr. VAN SCHAICK, &c. While at St. Paul Sir HENRY was called on by the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, who was in evident bad health, for medical advice. The advice he received was to get immediately out of his theological harness, make a long sea voyage, leaving all his cares and anxieties behind him. That excellent and devoted prelate, by the way, is one of the hardest-worked and poorest-paid Bishops in America. Acting upon the advice of his physician, Bishop WHITTLE called with Sir HENRY in the *Cuba* yesterday.

Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH has complied with the request of several leading citizens of Buffalo, of both parties, to become an independent candidate for the Assembly. The object is to secure him as an exponent of the Canal policy of that city, and he will be entirely untrammeled by party ties. He is a Democrat.

Senator SAMUEL CAMPBELL, of the Ninetieth District, declines to be, under any circumstances, a candidate for reélection. He has held the position for four years.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Norwalk (Conn.) Bank lost by the recent burglary $83,964. The bonds stolen were the property of depositors of boxes, with the exception of $15,000 available securities held by the bank as collateral for discounted notes. The entire loss of the bank, actual and contingent, is, therefore, inside of $50,000, which is about the amount of its surplus. The losses of depositors are greater.

General SHERIDAN was called upon for a speech at the Wisconsin State Fair, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I know you do not expect me to make a speech, and so I will only make my bow." He bowed, but was again called for, and came forward, bowing, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I will repeat my little speech, and give way to others."

A marble-worker in New-Bedford, Mass., has received an order for two gravestones with long inscriptions, to be placed above the remains of two hens. Of one of the hens it is said: "She was my own heart within me; she had more than common wit and more than common love." The other, aged over 12 years, "was a cunning little heart."

The Boston *Post* sees in the return of the venerable JOSIAH F. BRIGHAM, Esq., of Bakersfield, to the Vermont Legislature, good evidence that the people of that State "are beginning to assert their proper self-respect and the just rights of our glorious Union." Our glorious Union is to be congratulated.

EDWIN M. CHAMBERLIN has accepted the labor reform nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, placing himself squarely upon the repudiation platform of the Convention, and suggesting that the General Government might tax the bonds by "reserving" a portion of the interest.

The Providence *Journal* intimates that President JAMES B. ANGELL, of the University of Vermont, will accept the Presidency of the University of Michigan, which has been tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Regents.

General ALCORN, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Mississippi, says that the Democrats have, it is true, formed a Republican Party in that State, but it is with the Republicans left out.

A Washington correspondent reports that Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, will be tendered the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice RICHARDSON, when the latter's resignation takes effect.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* reports that the West Pittston shaft, (Knight vein,) last Thursday, came very near burning in a manner similar to Avondale. The men were hoisted out of the shaft very rapidly.

The Mississippi *Pilot* says that although General ALCORN has received permission to continue the election for two days, he had already made such arrangements that the work can easily be done in one day.

A Hamilton paper in Texas reports that HAMILTON STUART, who has been nominated for Governor of the State by some Democratic editors, is disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment.

A dispatch to the Newark *Advertiser* says that Vice-President COLFAX promptly declined a public reception tendered him by the Mormon authorities at Salt Lake City, upon his arrival.

Secretary BOUTWELL has received a letter from General C. C. ESTY, of Framingham, Mass., declining the appointment of Supervisor of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut District.

Senator CARL SCHURZ is unable to take part in the Ohio canvass, but expresses the hope that, without his aid, the Republicans will secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The ladies of Baltimore have undertaken the task of raising funds to erect a building for the Maryland State Asylum for Inebriates, which was chartered by the Legislature nine years ago.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Mississippi have nominated General GEORGE C. MCKEE for Congress. Colonel L. W. PERCE is the candidate in the Fifth District.

The Tosti collection of engravings, presented to the Boston Public Library by Mr. T. G. APPLETON, reached that city by a sailing vessel from Leghorn on Tuesday.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee has organized by the choice of Dr. GEO. B. LORING for President, WM. S. ROBINSON, Secretary, and S. B. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

Portland, Me., has a hackman, JOSEPH RAMSEY by name, who took a well-filled pocket-book which he found in his coach to the Police Station.

Maine correspondents seem confident that Hon. LOT M. MORRILL will be appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator FESSENDEN.

In a letter to a gentleman in Washington Senator SUMNER says that his argument against the recognition of Cuba has nothing to do with the bearing of the question upon the *Alabama* claims. He has treated each case in accordance with his interpretation of international law, and upon its own merits.

HORACE RUBLEE, Minister to Switzerland, has written a letter home, strongly deprecating all such schemes of *quasi* repudiation as withholding interest on United States securities, as most ruinous to the American credit abroad, and as likely to cost the country far more than the amount thus secured, to say nothing of its violation of good faith.

Governor PILE, of New-Mexico, who has reached St. Louis, denies emphatically the statement telegraphed from Washington that he requested President GRANT to recall Mr. BLOW, Minister to Brazil, and appoint him. He says he not only said nothing to the President on the subject, but did not broach the matter to any one.

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* is moved to say of one of the prominent candidates for United States Senator that, "although he has been a consistent Union man, and is a decided Republican, he seems to have no enemies."

The Boston *Traveller* says that some of the leading free traders of that city are endeavoring to engineer the labor reform movement.

Judge CATON, of Illinois, has declined to be a Democratic candidate for member of the State Constitutional Convention, on the ground that the Democratic ticket is a party ticket, and he thinks party is out of place in a constitutional convention. He will not refuse to serve the people, if nominated and elected by them.

The Troy *Times* says that Hon. JOHN MONTGOMERY on arriving at Mechanicsville on Tuesday, and seeing the suffering consequent upon the flood, at once started a subscription paper and raised $600 for the benefit of poor persons whose houses had been swept away. Of this sum he subscribed $500 himself.

The Case of Alleged Swindling in Chicago —A Mistake in the Name.

The telegraph reported on Tuesday morning that a man named JOHN S. ANDREWS had suddenly disappeared from Chicago, with $7,000 belonging to other parties. The Chicago papers show that JAMES F. ANDREWS is the person against whom the charge is made. The *Times* of that city gives the following particulars in its Tuesday morning's issue:

"There was considerable excitement occasioned yesterday among the members of the Board of Trade by the rumor that JAMES F. ANDREWS, a commission merchant, who had operated quite extensively on the street, had decamped with some $7,000 or more which was the property of other parties. On Friday, ANDREWS bought twenty-five car loads of wheat, for which he gave checks on Messrs. CORNMAN & HARDING. When the checks were presented on the following day they were found to be worthless, as there were no funds deposited there to Mr. ANDREWS' credit. The seller very naturally was anxious to hunt him up, but has not succeeded in finding him. The surmises are, therefore, rather strongly to the effect that he has sold the grain and gone to California, or some other place remote from the jurisdiction of the Chicago Board of Trade. Notices were yesterday posted up warning people from negotiating for this wheat. Though there is a possibility of eventual explanation, the matter seems very like a boldly fraudulent business transaction."

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Sixtieth Anniversary—Reports of the Operations of the Past Year.

At the session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Pittsburg, Penn., on Tuesday, Rev. S. P. TREAT, D. D., Chairman of the Committee on Home Department, read his annual report, giving a detailed exhibit of the operations of that department during the year. Four corporate members of the Board, a smaller number than usual, have been removed by death since the last annual meeting, to wit: William W. Chester, Esq., elected in 1828; Silas Aiken, D. D., elected in 1839; Swan L. Pomeroy, D. D., elected in 1843; William Ropes, Esq., elected in 1858. Larger reinforcements have been sent to the various mission fields within the past year, than have gone abroad in any previous year since 1856. The following names have been enrolled for the first time among those whom the Board will be happy to recognize henceforth as its "fellow-workers unto the Kingdom of God," to wit: Rev. Henry P. Page, Mrs. Mary A. Page, Rev. Rufus Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Miss Ursula E. Clark, Miss Flavia S. Bliss, Miss Delia Griswold, Miss Minnie C. Beach, of the Western Turkey Mission; Rev. Henry Marden and Mrs. Mary L. Marden, of the Central Turkey Mission; Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, Rev. Theodore L. Pond, Mrs. Julia H. Pond, Geo. C. Reynolds, M. D., and Mrs. Mattie W. Reynolds, of the Eastern Turkey Mission; Mrs. Harriet E. Jessup, Miss Eliza D. Everett and Rev. James S. Dennis, of the Syria Mission; Rev. Spencer R. Wells and Mrs. Mary Wells, of the Mahratta Mission; Henry K. Palmer; M. D., Mrs. Flora D. Palmer and Miss Carrie Harbier, of the Madura Mission; Rev. William E. Dobkner, Mrs. Emily Dobkner, Miss Maggie Webster, of the Ceylon Mission; Miss Adelia M. Payson, of the Foh Chau Mission; Rev. Chester Holcomb, Mr. Oliver C. Holcomb, Rev. Joseph S. Whiting, Mrs. Sady E. Whiting, Rev. Develle J. Sheffield, Mrs. Ella W. Sheffield, Rev. Daniel McCoy, Mrs. Amanda H. McCoy, Mr. Gilbert F. Holcomb, Miss Mary A. Thompson, of the North China Mission; Miss Julia A. Lafrombeck, of the Dakota Mission. Two brethren, who were formerly stationed in the Panali field, but subsequently returned to the United States, and were released from their connection with the Board, have enlisted in its service a second time. For reasons bearing upon the question of health, however, it has seemed advisable to assign them to new fields. Hence Rev. GEORGE FOND and Mrs. ANN J. FOND have been placed in charge of a station among the Senecas, and Rev. MILAN H. HITCHCOCK and Mrs. LUCY H. HITCHCOCK have joined the Western Turkey Mission. All the missions in Asia, except the one in Persia, have received reinforcements during the year; that the whole number embraced in the foregoing list is forty-two, twelve of whom were ordained before their embarkation. The following persons have returned to the fields heretofore occupied by them, after a residence in the United States, longer or shorter, to wit: Mrs. Martha J. Ridge, Henry S. West, M. D., and Mrs. Lottie M. West, of the Western Turkey Mission; Mrs. Myra A. Proctor, of the Central Turkey Mission; Henry H. Jessup, D. D., of the Syria Mission; Rev. Henry M. Bridgman and Mrs. Laura D. Bridgman, of the Zulu Mission.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

Of the financial history of the year the report says:

"The Committee have experienced, in the matter of income, a two fold disappointment. As strenuous endeavors were required to secure a favorable close of the previous year, and as the constituency of the Board is clearly averse to all special efforts, except in occasional instances, it was hoped that the Church would begin at an early day to enlarge their contributions. At the end of the first third of the year, however, it was found that the receipts, instead of being greater, were $20,000 less than those of the corresponding portion of 1867-8. Two months later the difference was $32,000, showing an average monthly loss of $6,000. This was the *first* disappointment. The problem, therefore, at the end of the first six months was simply this: 'With an expenditure, on the one hand, which promises to exceed that of the previous year, and with a loss in the receipts, on the other hand, of $32,000, already accrued, how shall we escape an adverse balance which may prove an embarrassment hereafter?' The Committee have stated their objections to special appeals in past years. They regard them, at the best, as a necessary evil. But a heavily-burdened treasury has become a still greater evil. Under the added pressure of this unexpected emergency has been to request the churches, acting with and through the Board, to make their contributions equal to those of the preceding year; and a few individuals of acknowledged ability and benevolence have been privately informed of the financial prospect, but no urgency has been employed.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that the Committee now speak of their *second* disappointment. During the last six months of the year from March 1 to Sept. 1, they could not avoid serious apprehensions in regard to the ultimate balance. At the 18th of August, the amount required to prevent any indebtedness was supposed to be $20,000; and there were certain reasons for anticipating a much smaller sum. But through the divine blessing upon the efforts which had been made, the receipts from that time onward were unexpectedly large, so that the balance against the treasury, when the books were closed, was found to be less than $6,000. To the pastors and others who have been fellow-laborers in working out the problem which has just been mentioned, the Committee desire to tender their cordial thanks. To Him, especially, who has all hearts in His hand, and turneth them whithersoever He will, they would ascribe thanksgiving and praise for the deliverance which He has so manifestly wrought.

"The entire income of the year may be stated as follows: From donations, $434,457 90; from legacies, $94,502; from other sources, $7,164 71, making a total of $536,314 93. The expenditures of the year have amounted to $531,561 32. As, therefore, the year commenced with a balance of $520 96 in the treasury, it closes with a balance of $5,226 41 against the treasury. That the debt is no larger, has been owing, in part, to the refusal of the Committee to disburse all the money which was appropriated in October last. They deemed it wiser to contract the expenditures within certain limits than to end the year with a considerable deficit.

It will be noticed that the income from legacies has been unusually productive. The sums received last year were nearly $30,000 below those which have gone into the treasury this year. Indeed, never before in the history of our organization has this item been so large, and it is worthy of mention that Mr. DANIEL W. HALL, a generous friend of Missions, residing in Washington, in the District of Columbia, placed $6,000 in the hands of the Treasurer many years ago, and directed that the amount should become the property of the Board after the death of himself or his wife, the right of calling for the interest thereon, in the meantime being reserved. The survivor of the two has departed this life within the year; his gift, therefore, with another sum of $12,612 92 left to the Treasurer by his will, has become available for meeting the disbursements of the year. Adding the $6,000 to the amount of legacies heretofore mentioned, as being a virtual legacy, we have a total of $101,502 36. These figures furnish the explanation of the fortunate issue of our financial trials. The offerings of the living are $36,802 81 below the donations of 1867-8; and so the Great Missionary, foreseeing this result, has been pleased to incline those patrons of the Board, whom he was about to summon to a higher service, in that disposition of their property which should close forever their earthly stewardship, to remember the heathen. And lo! their thoughtfulness has taken us safely through the vicissitudes of another twelve months. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. N. G. CLARK, D. D., of Boston, Foreign Secretary, and Rev. GEO. WOOD, of New-York, read the report of the General Survey of the Missions, in which it appeared that the past year has been one of sustained general interest and of preparation for the future, with enough of trial and embarrassment at certain points to incline the Churches Militant, and to lead to a new sense of dependence upon the divine blessing, and with enough of success to cheer the heart and to prompt to new and greater efforts to secure the final victory. Touching reference is made to the depths of the venerable Rev. Dr. KING, representative in Greece, Mrs. SAUNDERS, at Ceylon, and Mrs. BIGGS, who devoted so many years of rare sacrificing devotion to the social and religious welfare of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. After deducting from the list the names of those now at home who are not expected to return, and of those who have recently married, there remain 363 male and female missionaries connected with the Board, of whom 145 are ordained missionaries, seven missionary physicians and forty-four unmarried females—a net gain in all of twenty laborers as compared with last year.

The report was a very interesting one, giving a most satisfactory account of the work done at the several stations. We quote the following statistics, showing the number of stations, number of laborers employed, &c.:

Missions.....[illegible]
Stations.....[illegible]
Out-Stations.....[illegible]

LABORERS EMPLOYED.

Ordained missionaries (eight being physicians).....	145
Physicians not ordained.....	7
Other male assistants.....	5
Female assistants.....	196
Whole number of laborers sent from this country.....	—353
Native pastors.....	105
Native preachers and catechists.....	305
School teachers.....	211
Other native helpers.....	304—925
Whole number of laborers connected with the Missions.....	—1,278

THE PRESS.

Pages printed, so far as reported.....	15,927,041

THE CHURCHES.

Churches, (including all at the Hawaiian Islands).....	229
Church members, (including all at the Hawaiian Islands,) so far as reported.....	20,793
Added during the year, (including all at the Hawaiian Islands).....	1,898

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Training and theological schools.....	16
Boarding schools.....	19
Free schools (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands).....	476
Pupils in free schools (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands).....	13,470
Pupils in free training and theological schools.....	[illegible]
Pupils in free boarding schools.....	[illegible]
Whole number of pupils.....	15,481

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. LANGDON S. WARD, of Boston, Mass., now read the Treasurer's report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1869, as follows:

Receipts and Expenditures of the A. B. C. F. M. for the year ending Aug. 31, 1869:

EXPENDITURES—COST OF MISSIONS.

Sulu Mission.....	$20,025 01
Gaboon Mission.....	3,450 49
Mission to Greece.....	3,003 39
Mission to Western Turkey.....	32,816 09
Mission to Central Turkey.....	37,060 04
Mission to Eastern Turkey.....	41,600 24
Mission to Syria.....	29,861 01
Nestorian Mission.....	21,301 09
Mahratta.....	30,700 22
Madura.....	36,000 00
Ceylon.....	32,189 21
Foochow.....	19,097 01
North China.....	16,000 00
Gaboon Islands.....	1,000 00
Micronesia.....	12,799 02
North American Indians—Ojibwa.....	$5,719 36
Ojibwa.....	1,251 34
Seneca.....	3,770 79—10,741 97—$324,645 59

COST OF AGENCIES.

Salaries of District Secretaries and their traveling expenses, and those of Missionaries visiting the churches and all other expenses.....	$16,181 19

COST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Missionary Herald, including salaries of editor and general agent..$28,133 05	
Less amount received for subscribers, $11, 500 67; and for advertisements, $5,100 13..$16,600 80—	$9,472 43
All other publications.....	1,300 94—$11,842 40

COST OF INDEMNITY.

Department correspondence.....	$6,075 07
Treasurer's department.....	4,008 32
New-York office.....	4,653 05
Miscellaneous items, including fuel, gas, furniture, repairs and care of Missionary House, postage, stationery, copying and printing, library, anniversary meeting at Boston, traveling expenses, necessary members' certificates, revenue stamps, &c.....	2,883 91— 20,619 23
Total expenditures.....	$531,561 32

RECEIPTS.

Donations received within the year, as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*.....	$434,457 90
Legacies received within the year as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*.....	93,502 36
Interest on Gardner Fund.....	3,374 44
Interest from the Ashley Fund.....	150 00
Rents at Bombay.....	200 77
Rents at Lahaina.....	66 67
Rent at Shanghai.....	366 96
Total Receipts.....	$531,561 32
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1868.....	520 96
Total in Treasury.....	$532,082 28
Balance for which the Board is in debt.....	5,226 41
Grand Total.....	$537,308 69

Second Day's Proceedings—Election of Officers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—The session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was resumed to-day. The following officers were chosen without opposition: President, MARK HOPKINS, D. D., of Williams College, Mass.; Vice-President, Hon. W. E. Dodge; For Prudential Committees—Charles Stoddart, Esq., Augustus C. Thompson, D. D., Walter Griffiths, Esq., Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Hon. Lucius Child, Rev. Albert Barnes, Robert R. Booth, D. D., Abner Kingman, Esq., James M. Gordon, Esq., Rufus Anderson, D. D., Ezra Farnsworth, Esq., Edmund K. Alden, D. D. For Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. Selah B. Treat, George M. Woods, D. D., Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D. For Recording Secretary—Rev. John O. Means. For Treasurer—Langdon S. Ward. For Auditors—John S. Roopes, Esq., Thomas H. Russell, Esq.

A missionary was appointed to Japan.

The following persons were elected corporate members to fill existing vacancies: Rev. Edward K. Alden, D. D., Boston; Charles F. Thompson, Brattleboro, Vt.; Hon. Henry W. Williams, Pittsburg; Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., Binghamton; Rev. William W. Patton, D. D., Chicago; General L. Lockwood Brown, Chicago. The place for holding the next annual meeting is fixed for Brooklyn, N. Y. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D., has been appointed to preach the next annual sermon, with F. M. POSS, D. D., as alternate.

ART.

Yale School of Fine Arts.

The Art School of Yale College will open Oct. 15. It is purposed that the department shall be open, not only to the students of the College, but to the public at large. Applications from those desirous of entering should be made previous to the 15th of October, and addressed to the "Professor of Painting, Yale School of Fine Arts, New-Haven, Conn."

Meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

A quorum of the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce met at their rooms No. 60 William-street, yesterday, at 1 o'clock, Ex-Mayor GEO. OPDYKE, First Vice-President, in the chair. The period of service of the four delegates of the Chamber to the National Board of Trade having expired, authority was conferred upon the chair to appoint their successors.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool calling attention to the fact that cotton is sold in American ports by gross weight, while in English ports four pounds in the cwt. is allowed for tare. The cooperation of the New-York Chamber with that of Liverpool, was asked to secure uniform regulations in this matter in the two countries. The subject was referred to a Committee already constituted to consider similar questions connected with the cotton trade.

A communication from the National Board of Trade reminded the members that under the constitution of that Board all subjects to be submitted for its consideration must be presented in writing forty days before its annual meeting, or not later this year than the 21st of October. This matter was referred to the delegates to be appointed to the National Board of Trade.

A letter was also received from the Governor of Iowa, recommending that the Chamber send delegates to the Convention which is to be held at Portage City, on the 20th of October. Referred to the Executive Committee.

The resignation of GEO. F. CHESTER, one of the Commissioners for licensing sailors' boarding houses, was received, and on recommendation of Mr. R. F. BUCK, Captain CHAS. C. DUNCAN was chosen to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

Two Arabs in Court.

SOLOMON ABRENN, an Arab, charged before United States Commissioner BETTS with having opened a letter addressed to a fellow Arab named ABRAHAM KASHBERT, was yesterday discharged, it being shown that he did not open the letter with any criminal intent.

Reaching Out Another Arm.

The South Pacific Railroad is completed to Lebanon. At last, after years of trial and repeated failures, the road has been pounded through the "hard pan" and the hard country from Little Piney to Lebanon, and now the directors and officers of the Company, with a numerous party of invited guests, propose to go out on Tuesday and look over into the promised land—the great and rich Southwest.

Through the energy and enterprise of this Company, St. Louis has thus added fifty-nine miles to the length of one of her most important roads, and at last fairly penetrated into Southern Missouri. The work has been heavy, the cost, therefore, very great; but now the prairies lie before them, and with the large force now at work they will be able to build to Springfield by early Spring, and to the State line next Summer, and onward next year the march will become more rapid to the Pacific.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Middletown Mineral Spring Water will positively cure dyspepsia, constipation and all diseases of the skin and blood. Principal depot Nos. 182 Broadway and 32 Liberty-st.—*Advertisement.*

"Pleasures Manish Pain"
At COLTON'S, 18 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

[illegible] Tuesday night, Oct. 5, JOHN NEWHOUSE, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., this Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRYER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, near New-Brunswick, N. J., LAUGHLIN FRYER, in the 93d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church corner of William and Fulton sts., in this City, on Saturday morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

POLLOCK.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 7, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew J. Melchor, No. 6 Van Nest-place, JAMES POLLOCK, late of San Francisco, Cal.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOMER.—On Thursday, Oct. 7, MINERVA, daughter of HARVEY BOMER, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at No. 750 Greenwich-st. on Friday, the 8th, at 2 P. M. The remains will be removed to Pleasantville for interment on Saturday, by the 10 A. M. train. Services will also be held in the Church at Pleasantville. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—At South Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his son-in-law, Tallmadge Baker, ISAAC N. SMITH, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, at 2½ o'clock.

STEVENS.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, HENRY H. STEVENS, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

SAYRE.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, NATHAN SAYRE, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, R. H. Sayre, and sons-in law, W. E. and G. D. Crary and R. R. Hutchings, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Gen. D. Crary, at Orange, N. J., on Friday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave at 9:30 A. M. from the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., via Morris and Essex Railroad, stopping at Brick Church Station, Orange.

SELLAR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 5, ADAM NORRIS, eldest son of David P. Sellar, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, 1,023 Broadway and 1023-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STARBUCK.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1869, ARETIA C., widow of the late Nathaniel B. Starbuck, and daughter of the late Israel H. Watson, deceased.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 264 54 4th-st., Troy, N. Y.

STOLL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 5, WILLIAM STOLL, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Boat leaves foot Dey-st. at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The celebrated HOWARD AMERICAN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES, ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, ELGIN, AMERICAN WATCHES, GENEVA STEM-WINDING WATCHES, GOLD HUNTING GENEVA WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, FORTY, FIFTY and SIXTY to FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Watches sent by Express, C. O. D.

JET AND BLACK ONYX JEWELRY.
EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS, entirely new styles, of our own importation, just received by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WARE.
Spoons, Forks, Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS
Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 100 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on TUESDAY, 5th, WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th October, will close at this office as 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and G, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:30 A. M.
F. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AT GENUINE FORRER SUPERINTENDENT—DANCONA, No. 8 6th-av.—hats, furs and fur alterations at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices.

SQUIER & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON-st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Prices always lowest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE NEW STYLE
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NO. 415 BROADWAY.

OUR
YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S
DRESS HAT.
Is not a boys' hat nor an old Gentleman's Hat, but
A HAPPY ADAPTATION,
UNIQUE!
DASHING!!
GRACEFUL!!!
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
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BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
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ARE A CULTIVATED SPECIALTY,
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COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
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WORDS OF CHEER FOR YOUNG MEN, Sent free, in a sealed letter envelope, to SOCIAL EVILS, Sufferers, a Book on MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE ELIOT AND W. M. THACKERAY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

I.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION OF GEO. ELIOT'S NOVELS.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.
A NOVEL.
By GEORGE

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was a very favorable day for out-of-town sales, and two firms improved it.

At Newtown, Long Island, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER had a large sale of really very valuable and beautiful property. Perhaps, 400 persons attended, and they were of a very excellent class. There were very few "speculators." That class seem at last to understand that they are not wanted, and at each sale they show in fewer numbers. Before commencing the sale Mr. JOHNSON announced that he meant business; that he labored for those who were in earnest; desired no interruptions from mere curiosity seekers, and cautioned all who were not prepared to comply at once with the terms of sale, not to bid. The effect of this speech was excellent; the people entered fully into the spirit of the auctioneer and the sale went off briskly. An upset price was put on each parcel, every lot was sold to a bona fide buyer, and a deposit was received from each as soon as the property was knocked down. Two hundred and forty-two lots were sold, realizing upward of $30,000. The sale must be considered an entire success. The party returned to New-York at an early hour, well pleased with the day's trip.

At Madison, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. held a very successful sale. The train started promptly at 10 o'clock, carrying ten car loads of good-humored desirable excursionists. A run of little over an hour brought them to their place of destination. At the station carriages were in waiting to convey them to the place of sale; here a fine lunch was served, which being finished, the sale commenced. The auctioneer, Mr. O. H. PIERSON, was in fine spirits, and speedily got his audience interested and well together. Throughout the sale the bidding was good, the prices realized were entirely satisfactory, and there was no lull until 5:30 P. M., at which time the last lot was sold, and the sale closed. The first payments were then collected, and the party took the return train, arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock, a little tired, but otherwise in good condition.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEWTOWN, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

4 lots, Nos. 53 to 55, Chicago and Prospect ave., 25x100, each $180
4 lots, Nos. 70 to 76, Chicago and Prospect ave., 25x100, each 190
4 lots, Nos. 206 to 211, Chicago and Prospect ave., 25x100, each 180
6 lots, Nos. 212 to 218, Chicago and Evergreen ave., 25x100, each 180
4 lots, Nos. 35 to 38, Chicago and Prospect ave., 25x100, each 125
4 lots, Nos. 41 to 47, Evergreen-av., 25x100, each. 115
4 lots, Nos. 50 to 56, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 125
4 lots, Nos. 63 to 71, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 80 to 87, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 84 to 87, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 92 to 95, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 112 to 115, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 117 and 118, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 140 to 143, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 122 to 125, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
22 lots, Nos. 169 to 179, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 126 to 131, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 132 to 137, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 120
2 lots, Nos. 122 to 123, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
2 lots, Nos. 124 to 127, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 120
4 lots, Nos. 428 to 431, Summit-av., 25x100, each. 110
4 lots, Nos. 419 to 422, Summit and Toledo-avs., 25x100, each 110
4 lots, Nos. 204 to 207, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 105
24 lots, Nos. 182 to 205, Prospect-av., 25x100, each. 105
22 lots, Nos. 224 to 245, Evergreen-av., 25x100, each 105
4 lots, Nos. 184 to 187 and Nos. 236 to 239, Toledo-av., 25x100, each 105
4 lots, Nos. 4, 5, 10 and 11, Suydam-place and Newtown road, 25x100 each 95
4 lots, Nos. 6, 7, 16 and 17, Suydam-place and Newtown road, 25x100 each 100
2 lots, Nos. 236 and 237, Court-st. and Newtown road, 25x149, each 125
2 lots, Nos. 213 and 214, Suydam-place, rear above, 25x149, each 125
2 lots, Nos. 211 and 212, Suydam-place, 15x149, each 115
2 lots, Nos. 235 and 239, Court-st., 25x149, each. 115
2 lots, Nos. 240 and 241, Court-st., 25x149, each. 105
2 lots, from 209 and 210, Suydam-place, 25x149, each 105
2 lots, Nos. 242 and 243, Court-st., 25x149, each. 110
2 lots, Nos. 207 and 208, Suydam-place, 25x149, each 110
2 lots, Nos. 244 and 245, Court-st., 25x149, each. 110
2 lots, Nos. 246 and 247, Court-st., 25x149, each. 115
2 lots, Nos. 238 and 248, Suydam-place, 25x149, each 105
2 lots, Nos. 201 and 202, Suydam-place, 25x149, each 105
2 lots, Nos. 248 and 249, Court-st. and Toledo-av., 25x149, each 105
4 lots, Nos. 250 to 253, Court-st. and Toledo-av., 25x149, each 120
4 lots, Nos. 254 to 257, Court-st. and Toledo-av., 25x149, each 110
2 lots, Nos. 258 to 259, Suydam-place and Toledo-av., 25x149, each 110
2 lots, Nos. 260 to 261, Suydam-place and Toledo-av., 25x149, each 110
4 lots, Nos. 246 to 249, Evergreen-place and Toledo-av., 25x149, each 110

MADISON, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

1 lot, No. 1 and 2, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. $250
1 lot, No. 6, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 275
1 lot, No. 8, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 400
1 lot, No. 10, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 320
1 lot, No. 12, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 315
1 lot, No. 14, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 315
1 lot, No. 16, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 320
1 lot, No. 18, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 305
1 lot, No. 20, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 315
1 lot, No. 24, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 310
1 lot, No. 26, block corner Seminary and New-York-av. 320
1 lot, corner Seminary and Lathrop-av. 310
1 lot, No. 5, corner Seminary-st. and Lathrop-av. 310
1 lot, No. 7, fronting on Lathrop-av. 275
1 lot, No. 9, fronting on Lathrop-av. 275
1 lot, No. 10, fronting on Lathrop-av. 260
1 lot, No. 13, fronting on Lathrop-av. 260
1 lot, No. 15, fronting on Lathrop-av. 240
1 lot, No. 17, fronting on Lathrop-av. 240
1 lot, No. 19, fronting on Lathrop-av. 240
1 lot, No. 21, fronting on Lathrop-av. 235
1 lot, No. 23, fronting on Lathrop-av. 235
1 lot, No. 25, fronting on Lathrop-av. 235
1 lot, corner Orchard-st. and New-York-av., block D 240
2 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 250
2 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 250
2 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 250
2 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 250
21 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 250
21 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 250
27 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 240
29 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 240
30 lots, fronting on New-York-av. 240
1 lot, corner Holland-st. and New-York-av. 225
Lot No. 2, fronting on New-York-av. 215
Lot No. 3, fronting on New-York-av. 215
Lot No. 4, Orchard-st. and Lathrop-av. 225
Lot No. 5, Lathrop-av. 225
Lot No. 6, Lathrop-av. 225
Lot No. 8, Lathrop-av. 225
Lot No. 12, Lathrop-av. 220
Lot No. 14, Lathrop-av. 210
Lot No. 16, Lathrop-av. 210
Lot No. 18, Lathrop-av. 210
Lot No. 22, Lathrop-av. 195
Lot No. 23, block E, Holland-st. and Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 25, fronting on Lathrop-av. 195
Lot No. 24, fronting on Lathrop-av. 195
Lot No. 13, block C, New-York-av. and Madison-st. 240
Block No. 13, fronting on New-York-av. 240
Lot No. 11, block C 225
Lot No. 9, block C 225
Lot No. 7, block C 225
Lot No. 5, block C 225
Lot No. 1, block C 225
Lot No. 1, New-York-av. and Holland-st. 240
Lot No. 2, Lathrop-av. and Holland-st. 245
Lot Nos. 4 and 6, Lathrop-av. and Holland-st., each 250
Lot No. 8 255
Lot No. 10 270
Lot No. 12 270
Lot No. 15, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 240
Lot No. 14, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 240
Lot No. 3, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 240
Lot No. 5, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 235
Lot No. 7, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 235
Lot No. 4, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 240
Lot No. 6, Lathrop-av. and Madison-st. 240
Lot No. 11, block E, Lathrop-av. 195
Lot No. 10, block E, Lathrop-av. 190
Lot No. 8, block E, Lathrop-av. 195
Lot No. 7, block E, Lathrop-av. 170
Lot No. 6, block E, Lathrop-av. 150
Lot No. 5, block E, Lathrop-av. 150
Lot No. 3, block E, Lathrop-av. 160
Lot No. 1, Lathrop-av. and Orchard-st. 200
Lot No. 3, block D, Orchard-st. and Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 1, block E, Orchard-st. 200
Lot No. 12, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 10, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 8, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 6, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 4, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 2, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 1, block D, Lathrop-av. 200
Lot No. 8, block G, Seminary-st. 245
Lot No. 7, block G, Seminary-st. 200
Lot No. 5, block G, Seminary-st. 225
Lot No. 4, block G, Seminary-st. 225
Lot No. 3, block G, Seminary-st. 180
Lot No. 2, block G, Seminary-st. 180

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cannon and Stanton s.e. corner, 75x75 ..... $26,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x [illegible]
Bowery, s. e., 56.3 ft. n. of Bowery, 22x74.8 29,000
2d-st., s. s., 264.3 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25.8x103.9 24,300
8th-st., n. s., 264.3 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x98.11 17,000
10th-st., East, No. 12 ..... [illegible]
14th-st., East, No. 12 ..... [illegible]
21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92 17,500
25th-st., s. s., 275.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17.10x [illegible]
26th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.4 22,000
Avenue A, w. s., 75 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25x100 10,000
Lexington-av. and 53d-st., s. e. corner, 50.8x100x irreg. 30,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 175 ft. n. of 45th-st., 25x100 12,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 24.9x75 20,000
5th-av. and 126th-st., n. w. corner, 62x70 12,000
7th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 125th-st., 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Madison-av., s. e. s., 1.2 ft. n. of Bowery, 21x61.3 30,000
Chestnut-st., s. s., part of lot belonging to T. Wilson ..... [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x100 ..... $4,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hart-st., 20x100 800
Carroll-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 25.4x124x irreg. 12,250
Gates-av., n. s., 215.5 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 ..... [illegible]
Halsey-st., s. s., 192.9 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 4,500
Halsey-st., 100 ft. n. of Throop-av., 100.9x50 ft. w. of rear lot, 18.9x38.7x16.10x36.8 800
Harrison-st., s. s., 76.9 ft. w. of Court-st., 9.4x80 100
Hewitt-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100 16,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 100x100 1,200
Monroe-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bay-av., 50x80 1,600
Monroe-st., n. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100 300
President-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100, e. e. ..... [illegible]
Stillman-st., w. s., 18 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 18x100 4,500
Warren-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 4,000
Hoyt and Baltic-sts., s. w. corner, 25x100 ..... [illegible]
Frost-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100 300
7th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of North 13th-st., 25x100 1,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 100.8 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x100 2,000
Eldert-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Linden-st., 25x124.2 2,000
Hamilton-av., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 20x51.10x120x50x41x3.7x48.7 4,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Grand-av., 75x200 18,000
Washington-av., s. s., 44.9 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100 2,000
Washington-av., e. s., 69.7 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., irregular 25x100 2,000
6th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x77.10 6,000
Wythe-av. and Keap-st., n. e. corner, 32x100x irreg. 32x102x irreg. 21,000
Lot No. 1, Martin Richardson's map 2,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Amelia-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 50x100 ..... $200
Franklin-st., w. s., lot No. 62, 25x100 300
Water-st., e. s., 90 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100 80

Hunter's Point.

East 2d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of East-av., 25x100 ..... $700
East 4th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100 600
East 7th-st. and Jackson-av., s. e. corner, 9 lots 2,200

Foster's Meadow.

Road from Foster's Meadow to Canarsie, adjoining A. Hendrickson's, 2 acres $800

Jamaica.

Lots Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130, Ackroyd's map, each 22x115 ..... $775

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

White Plains to Bedford road, e. s., adjoining Deborah Ferris', 50 acres $7,000

Pelham.

7th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x100 ..... $700
27, Morrisania, 2x98 200
124th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100 1,700
1st-av. and 2d-st., s. e. corner, 204x100 20,000
2d-av. and 4th-st., n. e. corner, 200x200 15,000

Port Chester.

Pearl-st., e. s., adjoining Duke Gaffney's, 50x122 ..... $600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WELL-KNOWN REPEATERS,

Who attend every excursion sale and never buy, are respectfully informed that their room will be of more importance than their company at the

GREAT NORWOOD SALE.

JOHNSON & MILLER.

MADISON-AV. AND 50TH-ST.—FOR SALE, in consideration of a brick house, on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 50th-st., both on indemnity, lot full front and 95 feet deep; house has been thoroughly overhauled by present owner, and is now ready to step into the state. This property, on the opening of Madison-av., will increase very materially in value, for business purposes, and at present is a very desirable residence for a private family or physician. Rent, $1,500 per annum. Part of the furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Price $60,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE CORNER HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—FOR SALE—A large corner hotel (lot is 200) on the Broadway block next to New-York Hotel. Price, furnished, $160,000, with a large amount on bond and mortgage, or to lease for five years. Rent for two years, $10,000 per annum, and remaining three years at $15,000 per annum. If leased, the furniture to be bought at $15,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WHERE IS NORWOOD?

ASK JOHNSON & MILLER.

LARGE CORNER LOT ON BROADWAY, L. I., FOR SALE.—For sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the property No. 401 Broadway, the northwest corner of Walker-st. and Broadway; lot 80x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 31 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; walnut finish, marble halls, richly frescoed, and in fine order; terms very liberal. Owner on the premises after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT four-story brown-stone-front house, No. 29 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; possession at 10 days' notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone trimming house, on Ballou-st., near Clinton, will be sold cheap if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH side of 57th-st., 100 feet west of Lexington-av.; no rock; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TENEMENT property in the 11th-st., being five tenement houses on 100 feet square, worth $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE property Nos. 127 and 129 Prince-st., each 20x70. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT

NORWOOD?

INQUIRE OF JOHNSON & MILLER!

LOTS FOR SALE ON 6TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TWO FRAME HOUSES FOR SALE at North New-York, 125th-st., near 8th-ave.; finished; 14 rooms, water and gas; price, $2,000 each; marble mantels; only $2,000 required; the rest on mortgage. Apply to JOHN BAREY, 156 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSON & MILLER

are now prepared

TO FURNISH FREE PASSES

over

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD

to all respectable persons who wish to attend their

GREAT NORWOOD SALE,

on THURSDAY, OCT. 14,

with a view of purchasing.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE ON Centre-st., opposite residences of J. L. Smallwood, Samuel Colgate and Henry A. How, Esqs.; house contains 10 rooms, gas, cistern, &c.; fine barn; grounds beautifully laid out; nearly two acres; stable, carriage house, trees and shrubbery; price $16,000; terms to suit purchaser. RAMILTON & WATERS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 45 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plot close to the depot. For sale by The Morris Building Company, at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 187 Broadway, or H. R. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

NO! FOR NORWOOD.

BEAUTIFUL, CHARMING NORWOOD.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

TICKETS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 60 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughesville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., or H. A. M., Orange, cards Nos. 1 and 2 on Sta. 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a quarter of a mile from the depot, a large house, every convenience, with one acre of land; terms easy; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEgant Summer and Winter residence, 1½ acres, high ground, tidal water front; access Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; $16,000. Ask for Singer's place at Kingsbridge.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

NORWOOD LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS,

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, OCT. 14.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—VERY DESIRAble building lots, situated on the best avenues of Bergen Point; also the best store, on the most prominent business corner, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Situated in 5th-st., near 5th-av.; English basement, fully furnished in perfect order, at a reasonable rate to May 1; possession immediately. Address Box No. 1,857 Post Office.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, BROWN-stone house, in a superior location on Murray Hill, for the Winter, to a private family only; rent, $800 per month. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FINELY AND FULLY FURNISHed, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x58 feet, in perfect repair; located in West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AT A LOW rate, to a genteel family, a medium-sized, completely-furnished house, No. 128 East 71st-st., near 4th-av.; location unsurpassed. Apply on the premises, or to J. O'KANE, No. 128 Nassau-st., in the back store.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, in Newark, N. J., No. 781 High-st., half a minute's walk from Chestnut-st. Station; 15 rooms; convenient and well furnished; large garden and stable if desired. Apply on the premises; rent low to a good tenant.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT FLUSHING—SPACIOUS brown-stone cottage, 20 rooms, gas, bathroom, &c.; two minutes' walk from depot; excellently arranged for boarding house or summer school; 2½ acres of grounds; extensive; splendid shade trees; healthy, commanding situation, with capital surroundings. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 13 WEST 22d-st., near 4th-av.; lot 25x100; house brown stone, high stoop, unfurnished; doctor's office reserved if lot; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house No. 214 West 42d-st., until July; house furnished complete; will be let cheap, owner being obliged to leave the city on account of health. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

SIXTH-AV.—STORE AND DWELLING, four stories, brown stone, 25x80x105, west side, near 40th-st., to be leased; very desirable for any large business. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE NEWLY PAINTED AND frescoed four-story English basement house, No. 41 West 32d-st. Apply at the owner's, No. 21 West 32d-st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR TWO-STORY AND attic brick house No. 23 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Apply to JOHN CULVERS, No. 221 Thompson-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 60th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOR eighteen or thirty months, a furnished or unfurnished house, with 10th or twelve rooms, between 20th and 40th sts. Address J. R., Box No. 309 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a good house in good location, well and fully furnished, until May 1; rent about $350 per month. Address, with all particulars, S. A. S., Post Office Box No. 1,561.

HOTEL WANTED.—LEASE OF A FIRST-class hotel in this City by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 102 Tribune Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1869,

At 12:30 P. M., on the premises,

POSITIVE SALE

OF

130 VILLA PLOTS,

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.,

ONLY FIFTY-SEVEN MINUTES

FROM NEW-YORK

BY NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

These lots are very handsomely situated, within eight minutes' walk of the station, on high land, commanding fine views, and in the immediate vicinity of handsome improvements.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the grounds. Maps and passes ready five days before the sale, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 97 VILLA SITES COMPRISING ABOUT 30 CITY LOTS IN THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON THE PLATEAU AT THE FOOT OF THE FIRST RANGE OF MOUNTAINS, BEING A PART OF THE CELEBRATED WASHINGTON PARK PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, E. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at the Exchange, TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, the above-described property, situated in Washington Park, on Rockview, Maple, Willow, Magnolia and Cedar avenues, in the City of Plainfield, N. J., half a mile from the depot of the Central Railroad.

Washington Park consists of a large tract of land set apart by the owners for the erection of

A REMARKABLY SUBURBAN RESIDENCES,

and is under the most stringent restriction

AGAINST NUISANCES,

thus guaranteeing to purchasers

A SELECT AND PLEASANT NEIGHBORHOOD.

There is no property now offering in the market which combines so many advantages, or offers to purchasers greater inducements, the principal of which are

ACCESSIBILITY.

Twelve trains to and from New-York daily.

ITS ENTIRE HEALTHFULNESS.

The plateau on which it is situated being directly under the Blue Ridge, it is sheltered from the extreme cold of Winter, and has at all times a pure, bracing mountain air; is entirely free from swamp, malaria, musquitoes, miasma, fever, and having a subsoil of gravel, is well drained.

BEING IN THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield is a city containing some 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, with a population of surpassing high reputation; churches of all denominations, gas works and stores, where all the necessaries of life can be procured as cheap, if not cheaper, than in New-York, thus combining all the advantages of the country with the convenience of the city.

EXTREME BEAUTY

AND

GRANDEUR OF SCENERY,

SELECTNESS OF NEIGHBORHOOD,

being in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and with the surrounding property restricted against nuisances.

12,000 TO 118,000

SUPERFICIAL FEET

in each plot, allowing ample room for all necessary outbuildings, gardens and lawn.

AVENUES

ALL

LAID OUT,

and property ready for immediate improvement.

A NEW DEPOT

is about being established, about one-quarter of a mile from the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE

WILL BE

VERY LIBERAL.

Transportation to and from the sale (free of charge) by a special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 10 o'clock.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES SARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it here. A map of the premises, with a plan is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may ask for it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The Government will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The buildings on this lot are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved pattern, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 65 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,326 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Old Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government, in order to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all the right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and the bond must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. R. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1868, and have not fully complied with the terms, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. R. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1869.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, to offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1869, at the Custom House, at 12 o'clock M.,

THE OLD UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

Situated on Washington Point, in the County of Norfolk.

The building is of brick, three stories in height, and constructed in the most substantial manner. The lot fronts on the Elizabeth River, 266 feet 11½ inches, with an equal frontage on Virginia-st. (13 feet in depth), a ten-foot alley, the entire premises being fenced with a partial brick wall.

This property is most beautifully located, is well adapted for a first-class boarding or for a place of public resort, and, with a small outlay, the house could be modernized, thereby making it one of the most beautiful and desirable private residences in the State.

From its commanding station excellent views can be had of the surrounding country and of the Elizabeth River for below Craney Island. These premises are within a few minutes ride from the City of Norfolk, where real estate is rapidly advancing, makes it a most desirable investment and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

TERMS OF SALE:

Three thousand dollars ($3,000) on the day of sale; the balance in four (4) equal quarter-yearly payments, the first payment to be made on the twelfth (12th) day of January, 1870, with interest from day of sale until paid.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve a forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made. All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be the interests of the Government so to do.

A certificate of sale will be given to the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

A plat descriptive of the above property can be seen upon calling at this office.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A MOST EXTENSIVE SALE OF LOTS AT

FORDHAM

AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12,

ON THE PREMISES,

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MAPS NOW READY

AT THE

OFFICE OF THE AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

JAMES E. MALONY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

GREAT LAUREL HILL SALE.

One mile nearer than Woodside!

Two miles nearer than East New-York!!

Three miles nearer than Glendale!!!

Not half as far as Newtown!!!!

Less than two miles by horse cars from ten ferries to New-York!!!!!

Fourteen trains a day by Flushing Railroad!!!!!!

MALLORY & BLACKWELL

will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, on the premises, at 1:30 P. M.,

276 LOTS AT

LAUREL HILL, L. I.

Laurel Hill, Queens County, L. I., adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and, being located on high ground, gives splendid views of New-York and neighboring cities, and, being in constant communication with New-York by steam and horse railroads, makes it a very desirable place of residence. The lots offered are the best in the place, and will be sold without reserve.

SEVENTY PER CENT CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Maps and free tickets for special train on Flushing Railroad can be had at the office of auctioneers or of Mr. W. H. Weeks, corner of 4th and South 6th sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District (who will furnish the refreshments). Train leaves Hunters Point at 9 o'clock P. M., and 4th-st. at 12:45 P. M., also Jamaica at 12:30 P. M. Parties residing in Brooklyn can reach the property by taking the Grand-st. and Meeker-av. horse cars.

JOHNSON, The Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York:

MONDAY, OCT. 11,

at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Carlstadt, N. J.

FREE EXCURSION! FREE LUNCH!

IMPORTANT SALE,

by order of

F. MERKLE AND J. WINDISCH,

500 SPLENDID LOTS,

CARLSTADT, AT MOUNT PLEASANT PARK, N. J., only twelve minutes' walk from RUTHERFORD PARK.

Property is splendidly situated, commanding magnificent views. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Free tickets and maps now ready at office of JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Oct. 14,

at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Carlstadt, N. J.

FREE EXCURSION OVER NORTHERN RAILROAD, GRAND COLLATION AT THE NORWOOD HOTEL.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE YEAR.

1,500 VILLA PLOTS,

equal to

3,000 CITY LOTS,

NEW-YORK,

ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

THERE IS NOW ONE HUNDRED CITY PROPERTY ALL AROUND STATION, WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF DEPOT, TWENTY-ONE MILES. ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

ON NEW-JERSEY'S MOST POPULAR ROAD. BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, ELEGANT VILLAS, CHURCH, SCHOOLS AND MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCES ALL LOOK

GROUND GENTLY UNDULATING.

SPLENDID VIEWS OF PALISADES AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MILES.

STREETS ALL GRADED.

EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.

DON

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....Roussan...SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.....Duchesne...SATURDAY, Oct. 23
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie...SATURDAY, Nov. 13
WILLIAM TELL.....Salleras...SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95. These steamers do not carry passengers steerage.

American Exchange bought in Paris, returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

TOWNA.....Oct. 9 | EUROPA.....Oct. 23
BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16 | INDIA.....Nov. 6
COLUMBIA.....Oct. 30 | CAMBRIA.....Nov. 13

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 10 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $85. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Steerage, to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Oct. 13 | Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28
Pacific, Thursday, Oct. 14 | Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20 | Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4
Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21 | Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27 | Africa, Wednesday, Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$135 gold. Second Cabin....$90 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145 gold. Second Cabin, to Paris.....$100 gold.

By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin....$130 gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Russian Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 9 at 4 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Oct. 16 at 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Oct. 19 at 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Oct. 23 at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 30 at 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$30
To London.....	105	To London.....	40
To Paris.....	115	To Paris.....	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool.....	$80	Liverpool.....	$30
Halifax.....	20	Halifax.....	10
St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer..... }	50	St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer..... }	20

Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at equal rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,556 tons	Oct. 13, at 12 M.
IDAHO,	2,122 tons	Oct. 20, at 6 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,724 tons	Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA,	3,120 tons	Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,054 tons	Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	2,382 tons	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....($80)..$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 8 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMSON, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 11 P. M.

Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $90; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200. Steerage. $75.
According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

ON 1ST AND 17TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapenoe.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast as dray takes. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GARNER, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. foot Barclay.

For freight or passage apply to

J. F. YANTHIS, Agent, No. 57 Wall-st., or R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., Mobile Agents; A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can spend the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from multiplied annoyances, in the purchase of passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of minor cares in which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue Scribe, near the Américain Opera, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

FOREST.....Nelson...Saturday, Oct. 9.
GEO. WASHINGTON.....Gager...Saturday, Oct. 16.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. P. CROMWELL & CO., No. 3 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship FERIT, HINES, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Barclay-st. Freight taken at low rates. Steamship Florida, Capt. Hallock, will follow on Saturday, Oct. 9. For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MINNEHONKA will sail Oct. 14.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS TO VOYE CENTRAL AND E. T. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star steamship ROANOKE, will dispatch their fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Isaac Crowell, on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 4 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 34 Wall-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

TRAVELERS PREFERRING PARIS WILL find a home at the AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Rue Rovigo, formerly No. 49 Rue de Richelieu, near the Boulevard Italien. Terms $2 per day. Apply to Augustine, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor, Formerly of New-York, Nos. 3 and 5 West 18th-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, Under Metropolitan Hotel, 1,176 Broadway. Attending J. S. NORRIS, Passport Agent, 1,176 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 49 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. This pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students of all ages are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDINER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. E. De Hass has charge of the art department. Rev. DR. GARDINER, Principal. Mrs. C. M. GARDINER, Principal.

WM. J. REVIUS INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 31 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. B. Terry, No. 19.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 16, at Nos. 49, 49 and 51 4th-av., and Sept. 23, at the corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A Boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 49 4th-av., or to Dr. COLES, 144 4th-st., Harlem.

E. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (day) of October. The examination of the College will commence the examination on that day at 9 A. M. Candidates for the Freshman class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1, and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

Applications for admission to advanced classes and those desiring to be re-examined for A. will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

For catalogues, &c., apply to the President, or to Rev. DR. BARNARD, President, at College.

Master Freshmen Class, Rev. Dr. Fisher.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twenty-second annual term of this school will commence on the 1st of October, and continue until June 1, 1870. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S, FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory classes for Troy, West Point, Annapolis, Polytechnic, Scientific, Classical, for modern languages, business, and mathematics. Terms opens Sept. 16. Circulars, Milham's drug store, No. 195 Broadway; Lespinasse, No. 901 Broadway, or Prevost, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, 254 West 14th-st.; Hoffman House, opposite Madison-square, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 120 East 12th-st., near 4th-av. Modeled after the most celebrated FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES. Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 27 West 2d-st., New-York. 8 Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French the language of the school. Classical scientific instruction. Commercial Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FERANDIN will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 37 Madison-av., south side of Grand-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 9th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 7 and 19 East 40th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 4, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 Bond-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 9 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21. For circulars apply as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 49 4th-av.—40th year. English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance, or as at through vacation. E. HOAGLAND, A.M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Number of boarders limited to 30. A few vacancies. T. G. SCHEIVER, A. M.

MISS WALSH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 30th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 38th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 13 Cooper Institute, New-York City, and training school of engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; fees, $100 in all; tuition; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy locality, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $250 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, a military boarding school of the best class; to train lads to be intelligent, energetic, Christian men for college or business. Live school of wide awake. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, 49 Madison-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 122 West 23d-st. The classes are of fifteen pupils, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which application can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Boys' school, established by present Principal in 1851; a new vacancy for classics to BESJ. F. MINIA, A. M., Principal.

A French, English and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies, by MLLE. TARDIVEL, No. 340 West 23d-st., Uptowns and accommodations for a few more boarders. Day Students in to Paris (or Europe) received.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Mrs. TARROTT, assisted by Professors, continues to receive day pupils at her residence, No. 10 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th-ave.

READING.—A CLASS IS BEING FORMED for Miss CLARA NORRIS, for instruction in Parlor Reading. Any persons desiring to join may call at No. 102 East 22d-st., between 10 and 2, or after 6 P. M.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 26 4th-av., (between 9th and 10th-sts.) reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her French Boarding School for boys, at her residence, No. 128 West 38th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING SCHOOL for girls, No. 8 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

ELLSWORTH HOTEL, BUSINESS College and Writing College, Chicago, Ill., Nos. 79 to 89 Randolph-st., corner of State.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Milton Place, N. Y. Principal, G. R. Willis, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLISE FRENCH INSTITUTE For Young Gentlemen, NOS. 128, 130, 132 EAST 38TH-ST., Will reopen Sept. 20. Prospectus at Lockwood's, 512 Broadway.

REV. NEWARK B. WHEELER'S FRENCH and English, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 44th-st., opposite Bonevent Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., Free Institute. Messrs. DONEBAR, No. 422 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen in large practicality for business. Cheap evening classes.

DR. F. BERTHETS FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 659 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 512 Broadway.

ELLE. BOSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 113 EAST 37TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, including a full education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Misses DU PONCET, Professors of Drawing, Professors G. R. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offer pupils the advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and instructed in music in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Applications can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 1 East 57th-st., between Madison and 5th-ave. Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869. A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family. For circulars apply as above.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN LADIES' SCHOOL, Sixth year, now open at her new house, No. 32 West 40th-st. Murray Hill. Four vacancies. New-York.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY, No. 343 West 36th-st. Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS VAN WAGENEN Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 12 East 45th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 30 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its ninth year the 6th September. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL, No. 1,197 Broadway, near 29th-st., for boys and young men advanced in study.

MISS MAINTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL open at her residence, No. 15 West 46th-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 11½ A. M. Subject of study—Mediæval History and Literature.

Miss McIntosh will open another class on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 11½ A. M., for the study of American History.

Ladies who desire to enter either class can obtain tickets with Miss McINTOSH at the above address, by letter or in person.

NEW-YORK HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Boarding Pupils, on Madison-av., cor. 38th-st., will reopen on Oct. 4. Address Hall School, Box No. 1,012 Post-Office. Rev. H. COLESON, A. M., Principal. An English, Classical, Commercial School, for Boarding Boys from 8 to 15 years of age, on the plan of a gentleman's home. Refer to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Columbia, Harvard, and the faculty for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND HOLAVERACK COLLEGE, offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the same honors as Vassar. A three years' scientific course for ladies and gentlemen. A two years' scientific course for ladies. Also a thorough English education for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopens Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, R. A. boarding and day school for young gentlemen, 30 East 30th-st., near Madison-av. Rev. Joseph D. Hall, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

DR. CHAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 20 West 45th-st., near 6th-av. Sept. 20. Thorough classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 500 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Circulars at the book stores of Mason and Setzer, No. 611 Broadway, and at the School. Three borders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 136 and 138 Spring-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses; boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. CHEGARAY, Principal of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Mt. Tremper, Ulster Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English, French, Latin, Greek, &c. Whether a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BROOKLYN, (N.Y.,) 107 REMSEN-st., corner of Clinton. Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. MARRISON, Principal. Subjects to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Incorporated,) 49 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY S. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils admitted at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-st., for boys and girls.—The ninth scholastic year of this institution will commence on the ninth month (September) 13. For admission or circulars apply at the school. HUGH JOULER, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" for girls, 9 W. 14th-st., Boarding and Day School for girls, 6 W. 14th-st., Day School. Connected with the Kindergarten Training School. Terms moderate. To either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 9 W. 14th-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Ascension will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 45th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; prospectus free. Cooper Institute; private lessons; Phonography, French, German and Phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can receive a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. MERCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 13, at her residence. No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family, and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MERRIFIELD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,027.

MLLE. DE WALLY'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies, No. 38 West 38d-st., near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 254 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 36 West 126th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 13. For circulars apply to D. H. LOWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Washington-square, East. (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fifteen college, bank, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. FARRA & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., corner 30d-st., reopens Sept. 20. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Boarding School, Yonkers, N. Y. Terms, $300. Total cost per year, $400. Prospectus sent on application.

MRS. MARY MORGENS GRIFFITH'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies, No. 100 West 46d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. MERRIS'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 38 West 27th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply at J. T. MORRIS, A. M., 128 West 23d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the advantages of the highest order of female education. For circulars apply to JOSIAH E. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS' AND MISS Kate Sullivan's English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 146 West 13th-st., one door below 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MORGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Poughkeepsie, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES H. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MRS. ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 48 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,341 Broadway.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 27 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 631 AND 633 STE.-AV., CORNER 50TH-ST., prepares for the Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

COOPER UNION FREE SCIENCE SCHOOL.—A free class in the sciences and Geology will be formed on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the Chemical Lecture Room, when persons desirous of joining will attend, or send their names and residences to the Secretary of the Institution. PROF. WILLIAM LEC will have charge of the class, which will meet regularly on FRIDAY EVENINGS, for six months.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

N. B.—The public are invited to attend the lectures in Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural Philosophy and mechanical drawing, on the dates. Lectures will be given every night in the week, except Saturday, on these subjects by Professors STORER and PLYMPTON.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, REDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., reopened its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8. Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms $300 per annum. Circulars of Mr. Foster, No. 102 Broadway.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE to join a private school where they will have the advantage of a thorough and liberal education with the refined manners and refinement of the highest standing. Address CLASSIC, Box No. 194 Times Office.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten, Boarding, TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERSLEY, 234-st., near 9th-av.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,341 Broadway, next to 38th-st. SEPT. 20.

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 26 East 16th-st., near Irving-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AN EVENING CLASS IN GERMAN NOW forming; two lessons a week; $12 a term. Address No. 151 West 45th-st.

LESSONS OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN, each and all at the purest accentuation. Address TEACHER, Box No. 115 Times Office.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,341 Broadway.

MISS SARAH BEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 16, at No. 1,341 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

MISS H. C. ARMUCHELER'S SELECT School for little girls, now open at No. 203 West 34th-st.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR Children, No. 1,341 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, prizeman and ex-scholar of his College, has time disengaged for two pupils in English reading. Address CANTAB, Box No. 24 University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

A GRADUATE, WHO TOOK THE highest honors in a college university, and is now engaged in one of the first schools in this City, desires a few more hours in the evening to teach classics, mathematics and English. Address TUTOR, Box No. 125 Times Office.

VISITING OR DAILY GOVERNESS; wanted an engagement as such by a thoroughly competent teacher in the English branches, French, German, rudiments of Spanish, piano and fancy work. Address or call on Mrs. DORCHESTER, No. 27 (23) 3d-av.

A LADY TEACHER OF MANY YEARS experience, teaching thoroughly the English branches, Latin, French, German and music, desires a situation as resident governess. Address B. M., Box No. 115 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. E. HULL.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets and all state-room accounts at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. RANDOLPH, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT. The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 39 North River,

AT FIVE P. M.

foot of Chambers-st.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT. FREIGHT received up to 4 P. M. daily.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. E. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
E. H. MANGAN, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. THE W. POTTS DREW AND DAY BOAT. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock, carrying at always 4 o'clock to every landing, arriving at Albany at 6 o'clock. Returning, leave the Albany dock at 7 o'clock, or on arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

Leave Shrewsbury. Leave New-York.
Friday, Oct. 1.....10 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 30.....3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2.....2 P. M. | Friday, Oct. 1.....3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 4.....2 P. M. | Monday, Oct. 4.....7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5.....7 A. M. | Tuesday, Oct. 5.....7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7.....7 A. M. | Wednesday, Oct. 6.....4 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 9.....10 A. M. | Friday, Oct. 8.....8 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—A CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 6, and West 10th-st. at 6½ for Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Cornwall and Fishkill Landings, Cold Spring, Highland Falls, Garrison's, Dunderberg and Stony Point, Tarrytown, Ossining, Sing Sing, Croton and Haverstraw Landings.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot Franklin-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 7 o'clock P. M. They only E. R. Boating 11 to 12 hours, and, the cheaper than any other line. Fare, all this reduced to $1. Through tickets to Boston, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Victoria, British Columbia, Yokohama, Japan, Hong Kong, Canton, China, Calcutta, Bombay, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, New Zealand, Lima, Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Liverpool, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, Pesth, Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, Frankfort, Cologne, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Rouen, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, Lucerne, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Madrid, Cadiz, Malaga, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Syra, Patras

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Action of the State Central Committee—General Fraser, Sixel for Secretary of State, Hon. Stevens Crosby for Comptroller, and Hon. Wm. E. Taylor for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Republican State Central Committee met, according to adjournment, at the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 9 Union-square, at noon yesterday. There were present, among others of the members, Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS, in the chair, Messrs. Thos. E. Stewart and Henry Smith, of New-York; O. P. Latham, of Seneca; James W. Husted, of Westchester; Benj. Field, of Orleans; R. Nelson Gere, of Onondaga; Edward H. Underhill, of Cattaraugus; Seth M. Richmond, of Broome; Isaac E. Bullock, of Livingston; S. B. Tuttle, of Oneida, and General N. M. Curtis. After short deliberation, the Committee unanimously nominated General FRANZ SIGEL for Secretary of State, in place of Hon. GEO. WM. CURTIS, resigned. Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, HENRY SMITH and General N. M. CURTIS were thereupon appointed to wait upon General SIGEL and acquaint him with the action of the Committee. These gentlemen soon after returned with General SIGEL, who, on being introduced and informed of the nomination, accepted the honor in a few appropriate remarks. It was well known, he said, that he had not sought the nomination; but it had been tendered him out of deference to the German Republican vote of the State, which was entitled to consideration. A sub-committee from the German Central Republican Committee had met in conference with this State Central Committee, and that sub-Committee had reported to the German Central Committee that in case the nomination should be tendered him it would become his duty to accept it. Under these circumstances he was willing to stand as a candidate. As an opportunity would hereafter be afforded him to express his views with regard to the pending issues, he would say no more at this time, except to thank the Committee for the honor which had been, without any solicitation on his part, put upon him. The General then retired.

The Committee again went into session. A communication was received from Hon. THOS. HILLHOUSE, who was nominated for the office of State Comptroller, declining the nomination. The declination was accepted, and the Committee adjourned till 6 P. M.

At the evening session the question of filling the vacancy on the ticket caused by the declination of Mr. HILLHOUSE came up for determination, and it was decided to tender the nomination to Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was thereupon unanimously nominated.

General JOHN S. ROBINSON having expressed his unwillingness to stand as a candidate for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, his resignation of that candidacy was accepted, and Hon. WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, of Oneida County, was unanimously nominated to fill the vacancy.

The declination of General ROBINSON is based on the ground that he is disqualified by law from holding the position of State Engineer and Surveyor, because he is not following the profession of engineering. The law provides that the incumbent of the office must be a practical engineer; and although General ROBINSON is amply competent to perform all the duties that the position would devolve upon him, (having been educated at West Point,) his conscientious interpretation of the statute will not allow him to stand as a nominee. These objections he stated in a letter to Hon. JOHN A. GARRETSON, and upon them the action of the Committee is based.

A telegram was sent to Mr. TAYLOR, setting forth the fact that he had been nominated for the office of State Engineer, to which he sent an immediate answer accepting the nomination. The Committee then adjourned. Its meetings will hereafter be held daily at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 3:30 P. M.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twenty-Second-Street Union Republican Central Committee.

The Twenty-second-street Union Republican Central Committee met last evening, Mr. JOHN R. GHIDLEY presiding. A report was received from the Executive Committee in relation to the times and places of holding the various nominating Conventions in the different Senatorial districts, and it was determined to publish the announcements of such Conventions in the TIMES and Tribune for two days previous to the holding of the same. The resolutions passed at the meeting of the Twenty-second-street organization on Wednesday evening, and published in yesterday's TIMES, were received and laid on the table.

The special business of the meeting was the appointment of the six members allotted to this ward by the Committee of Twelve provided for under the recent plan for the consolidation of the Republicans of this City into one organization, which Committee is empowered to give credentials to the inspectors of election in the elections which are to occur before the permanent organization is effected. A proposition was made by Mr. DUGANNE, and earnestly supported by Mr. SPENCER, that these six members of the Committee be chosen by ballot, to which an amendment offered by Mr. FITCH was accepted, do the effect that the delegations from each Assembly District name one man, the combined list of twenty-one, from which the six should be elected. Mr. CULVER moved as a substitute for the amended proposition, that the chair appoint the six members of the Union Committee, taking one from each Congressional District. Hereupon an animated discussion ensued upon the merits of the two methods of selection, and the ayes and noes were called on Mr. CULVER's substitute, which was adopted by a vote of 63 to 42. The appointments are to be made by the chairman, Mr. GHIDLEY, prior to the 10th instant.

After the completion of this business Mr. NATHAN KINGSLEY called the attention of the Committee to the fact that Democrats were employed by Mr. HURLBURD on the work of the new Post Office, and proposed that a Committee of three be appointed by the chair to wait on that gentleman and ascertain the names of such Democrats and by whose influence they had been employed. By subsequent amendments offered by Mr. CONOVER, Colonel WEBSTER and Mr. ANDREWS, the proposition took the form that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to confer with Mr. HURLBURD and with the authorities at Washington with a view of securing for Republicans not only the patronage afforded by the building of the new Post Office, but also that which is at the disposal of Government officials in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. In this shape the proposition was adopted, and Messrs. KINGSLEY, CONOVER, WEBSTER, ANDREWS and MCLAUGHLIN were appointed each Committee, and the President of the organization was added to the number. It was also voted to request the Twenty-third-street and Twenty-fifth-street organizations to cooperate in the matter.

Meeting of the Republican General Committee.

A large meeting of the Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-third-street organization) was held at the rooms, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, Mr. JAS. W. BOOTH presiding. A resolution was presented by Mr. LANEHAN in favor of the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate Mr. CHARLES ATKINSON as wood contractor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he having been recently removed for refusing to retain Democrats in office. The resolution was adopted. The following resolutions adopted by the Twenty-eighth-street organization, in favor of united action, were introduced by Mr. THOS. E. STEWART, and were referred to the Committee on Reorganization:

After appointing Messrs. JAMES W. BOOTH, THOMAS E. STEWART and SHERIDAN SHOOK as a committee to select Inspectors of Enrollment, the meeting adjourned.

"Jefferson Club" Democrats of the Twenty-Second Ward—The Club Given to Judge Connolly and Thomas C. Fields a Left-handed Welcome.

The Jefferson Club held a regular meeting, at its rooms, Tuesday night, and was addressed by Hon. LEWIS S. CHATFIELD at some length on local matters pertaining to the necessity of good and substantial citizens "holding" this Fall the so-called "regular nominations" made by the office holders of the "Ring," and the supporting of upright and intelligent citizens who would be put in nomination in the ward this Fall, without regard to strict party lines. He adverted to the meeting of the Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY faction, on Monday evening, of their attempt to elect an Assistant Alderman last year, and the lamentable failure of that effort; that the same independent men will unite this Autumn in sending to the Legislature, as representatives, men who have some idea of English grammar and decency of manner.

Mr. CHATFIELD then referred to the fact that "Hon." THOMAS C. FIELDS had become a "carpet-bagger," had changed his residence from Harlem to Manhattan the three weeks since for the purpose of inflicting himself on the great, great people of the Nineteenth Assembly District for Member of Assembly; he attempted diction to the voters, on Monday evening last, that they should do as the "leaders" direct, (Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS and "Judge" MICHAEL CONNOLLY being brilliant specimens of the "leaders,") are not exactly the qualities to inspire confidence, or appeal strongly to the old residents and worthy householders and voters of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Mr. CHATFIELD was listened to with great attention, and frequently interrupted by applause. The following resolutions were read and adopted with a cheer and a "tiger:"

Resolved, That as a so-called Democratic meeting was held Monday evening, Oct. 4, in this Ward, we deem it proper to let the true Democrats of the Ward know that it was not called by the friends and advocates of the Ward, calling for the political ticket to give more milk.

Resolved, That the remarks uttered by the Hon. Lewis S. Chatfield, at the Jefferson Club, Tuesday night, in reference to the Democratic Ward nominee, MICHAEL CONNOLLY, asking for Fifteen to support Tammany, we deem a high honor, and hope that his choice is not a mistake for Fifteen to vote for, and think that two heads is no much as any one man—no matter how large—can milk at once.

Resolved, That we think that Hon. THOS. C. FIELDS will find that he has enough to do to take care of his chances in the Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Assembly District against the great and popular action taken there in opposition to the Tammany Ring, and would advise him to stay at home lest his friends should claim for him a similar honor as our obese and distinguished Police Justice and Register MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

The audience at adjournment of the meeting, expressed the determination to break the "Ring" and use the power their votes gave them in opposition to the Tammany office-holders, candidates for assemblyman, senator, police and civil justices, aldermen and assistant aldermen at the coming elections. The club meets every Tuesday evening at their hall, in Eighth-avenue near Forty-first-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broome County Republican Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—At the Broome County Republican Convention, Hon. WM. M. ELY was renominated for member of the Assembly by acclamation. Nearly all the county officers were also renominated, as follows: Alonzo C. Matthews, for County Treasurer; Frederick W. Martin, for Sheriff; Addison Miller, for Justice of Sessions; Newton W. Edson and H. S. Monroe, for School Commissioners; James W. Guy, Michael Bender and Isaac Edson, for Coroners; and James G. Hall, for Superintendent of the Poor.

The Republican Candidate for Secretary of State of Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—A few days since some of the Democratic papers of Wisconsin charged that certain moneys belonging to the Treasury from the insurance fund had been embezzled by one of the officers in charge. It has since transpired that E. A. SPENCER, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, was referred to, and that he did receive certain amounts from the Treasury, not with the intention, as he asserts, of embezzling. He has since returned the money. In view of these facts the Republican State Central Committee requested him to withdraw as a candidate, which he did at once.

A Temperance Ticket in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Minnesota State Temperance Convention met at St. Paul yesterday, and nominated Rev. DANIEL COBB for Governor, J. H. STEVENS for Lieutenant-Governor, and E. F. HAMLIN for Chief Justice. The candidates for Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor are Democrats, and the rest Republicans.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—At the Democratic State Convention to-day LEVIN WOOLFORD was nominated for Comptroller of the State Treasury.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Proposition to Establish a New Clearing House—Probable Defeat of the Measure—Condition of the Gold Exchange Bank.

Yesterday, at noon, the members of the New-York Gold Exchange assembled in executive session to consider the report of the Committee of nine, which had previously declared in favor of establishing a new Clearing House for gold. There was a fair attendance of members, but from the first proposition of Mr. COLGATE, it was evident that before the meeting closed an effort would be made to "weed" the Exchange of such members as had failed, during the past two weeks, to perform their contracts, and had thereby become not legally entitled to the privileges of the Board. However, this point was not pressed at the outset of the proceedings.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee of nine, already published in the TIMES when Mr. UNDERHILL, one of the directors of the Gold Exchange Bank, made an important statement respecting the affairs of that institution.

He said that he had been requested by the directors of the bank to state that they had made a thorough examination of the condition of the institution, and were satisfied that it was in a sound state and in a few days would resume Clearing House business with the capital intact. He stated that the directors asked for a five days' postponement of this new Clearing House proposition. The bank had served the Exchange faithfully in the past and would merit continued confidence in the future. A new Board of Directors and new officers would be chosen, and, if deemed necessary, the directors would abolish the banking department, so as to devote the services of the bank entirely to Clearing House purposes.

This plain statement seemed to influence the majority of the members favorably.

Mr. BAILE asserted that it was impossible to dispense with the services of the bank as a Clearing House without giving ten days' notice, and the five days' respite seemed but reasonable.

Mr. GRANT moved that the proposition for a new Clearing House be laid on the table.

Mr. BURNS moved that the consideration be postponed for one week from to-day, (Thursday,) at noon.

Mr. HODGKIN suggested that the substitute—to consider the proposition one week from to-day—would leave the question open for one week, and this delay would not be unreasonable. The members have done their business "ex-Clearing House" for one week, and they certainly could continue to do it one week longer in the same way. Let the subject on the table which would bear all discussion, and debate was just what was wanted. The bank officers have stated that they will go on and be prepared to do a Clearing House business, and we want to see if they will do as they say.

The President put the question on the motion to lay over the proposition for one week, and it was carried unanimously.

THE INJUNCTIONS.

The President stated that the officers of the Exchange would like to be instructed regarding the course to be pursued with reference to the injunctions. He had secured the services of Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD to defend the Board, and had paid him $500 retaining fee. He asked if it was the wish of the Board that the injunctions should be dissolved, and was answered in the affirmative unanimously.

Mr. COX then stated that he would inform the Board when an appropriation would be necessary to carry on the suit.

THE "LAME DUCKS."

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved that members of the Board who have not and could not settle the balance of accounts with them by reason of the transactions of Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24 and 25, be requested to refrain from trading in the room.

Mr. KEYFLER moved that those who had been sold out under the rule previous to the service of the injunctions be excepted from the room.

The President stated that the hands of the officers of the Board were tied by the injunctions. The Exchange was estopped from buying up or selling out any gold under the rule, or turning out any member for failure to perform his contract. Nothing can be done until the injunctions are removed.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved that parties who were delinquent be requested as a point of honor not to trade in the room.

Mr. HODGKIN suggested that a committee be appointed to ascertain and report the names of these delinquent parties.

A VOICE.—Do that and you will have an injunction on the Committee before night.

A motion directing the Secretary to post the names of the delinquent members on the bulletin was carried, when

Mr. ATKINS, the Secretary, stated that it was quite impossible to obey such an executive order unless some basis was fixed. No one could tell who had or who had not failed. No member had been suspended; and in order to effect a suspension, proceedings must be had according to the Constitution of the Exchange. If a member had failed, the President must ascertain such fact, and then the name would go on the list of suspended members and be regularly posted. But before this could be done the member must be notified to show cause. As the orders of the Court were in force, no action in this matter could be taken until the injunctions were removed.

Mr. DUFF, of DUFF, TIMMERMAN & CO., suggested that any parties who have had dealings with members who have failed to meet their engagements, report those names, and then the persons can be posted.

Mr. KEYFLER suggested that the motion to post the delinquent members on the bulletin be reconsidered, as if it was put in force it might involve the Board in serious difficulty. The proposition to reconsider was carried, when

A motion that all members who have outstanding contracts of Friday, Sept. 24, be requested not to deal in the room until such business is settled, was carried unanimously.

The executive session then adjourned.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

An inquiry in the proper direction yesterday afternoon revealed the fact, which will be very gratifying to the creditors of the institution, that the bank is in a solvent condition, and that it will be able to resume business by the beginning of next week, it is hoped. The directors express the utmost confidence in their ability to meet all liabilities, and state that the capital will not be impaired.

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

The Lake Shore directors were in session again yesterday afternoon, but, as their meeting was secret, only rumors can be obtained respecting their movements. It was understood that they have decided to issue $5,000,000 convertible sinking fund bonds, bearing seven per cent interest, to meet the immediate liabilities of the Company, and to secure especially to take up the Wabash stock falling due on the 15th inst.

BREWER, LOCKWOOD & CO.

An informal meeting of the creditors of this house was held yesterday afternoon, at which the Lake Shore directors and Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, representing Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CO., were present, but nothing of public importance occurred.

MESSRS. HEATH & CO.

The affairs of this house are reported in a fair condition for speedy settlement. The decision with this firm have agreed to the proposition stated in the TIMES a few days ago, and as soon as the Gold Exchange Bank releases the funds of the firm locked up therein, an arrangement will be made on terms more satisfactory than those which seemed pressed proposed.

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Thos. A. Denny et. al. vs. Hiram B. Dater et al., Mr. BROCKHOLST, for a defendant, showed the injunction granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, restraining DATER and TIMPSON, the defendants, from paying over to SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., the sum of $49,000. The injunction was based on the complaint, which alleged that plaintiff, DENNY, had borrowed from DATER and THOMPSON, on Sept. 23, last, $50,000 in gold, and, in accordance with the usual course of dealing among brokers, he deposited with them $50,500, in currency; that on Sept. 24, following, DATER and TIMPSON demanded that the money or deposit should be made up to the value of 135 gold, alleging that the market rate had suddenly advanced to that figure, and that it would reach a much higher figure before night; that they also represented that they were acting for one W. S. WOODWARD, and that he would settle with the plaintiff by allowing him to take the gold at 135, which was less than the alleged market price; that plaintiff, supposing that DATER & TIMPSON were acting for WOODWARD, and that their statement as to the market price of gold was true, paid to them the sum of $49,000. Plaintiff further claimed that the statements of DATER & TIMPSON were untrue, and that the bona fide price of gold was not 135; that the apparent or nominal price was a mere speculative rate got up by the contrivance of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., who now claim to be the principals in the transaction instead of WOODWARD, and that the apparent market value was the result of an illegitimate and illegal combination fostered and abetted by bids made at the Gold Board by the agents of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., at the rate of 155, and perhaps for unlimited amounts, for the mere purpose of making an apparent price that would enable them to effect settlements at tremendous similar to that at fictitious rates; and that the bids or sales on which this apparent price was made were not carried out, but were repudiated by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.

The motion to dissolve was made on the original papers on which the injunction was granted, and without the introduction of any new affidavits.

Judge CARDOZO took the papers and reserved his decision.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for motion; T. C. T. BUCKLEY opposed.

FISK-GOULD-BROWN.

The Gold Suit.

After considerable trouble on the part of a Deputy Marshal, the writ of capias issued in the United States Circuit Court against JAY GOULD, in the suit brought by BROWN & Co. for the recovery of $2,500,000, was successfully served yesterday.

Loss of a Vessel and Her Cargo—Result of a Refusal to Employ a Pilot.

Among other vessels driven ashore in the terrible storm of Sunday evening last was the *Sarah Elizabeth*, a British bark, bound to this port from Buenos Ayres, with a very valuable cargo of hides and other articles. She ran ground ed near Gilgo Beach, on the Long Island shore, where she still remains. It is possible that the vessel and part of the cargo will be saved, but the loss, upon the whole, will be heavy. Before the gale she was spoken by pilot boat No. 20, the *Wells*, and a pilot's services were offered. The Captain refused to accept them, and wishing to pay the off-shore rate. This refusal not only proved fatal the bark, but also vitiated the insurance, and obliges the Captain to pay the pilotage.

Board of Aldermen.

The only business transacted by the Board of Aldermen yesterday was to grant to the architect of the new Post Office permission to occupy an additional strip of ground in the City Hall Park, seventy feet in width, exclusive of the sidewalks.

There being but ten members present, the Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 7—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; account, 93¾@93⅞. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 86¾; 1868, 86¾; 10-40s, 79¼. Erie, 20¾. Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull. Middling Uplands, 12¾; Middling Orleans, 12¾. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Linseed Oil, £30 2s. ₱ ton; Common Rosin, 6s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. ₱ cwt. Sugar—Dull on the spot, and offered down.

LONDON, Oct. 7—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet. Erie, 20¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Lard, 78s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Oct. 7—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.—Cotton opened firm and quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Oct. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for the account. United States Five-Twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 85; 1867, 86¾; 1868, 86¾; 10-40s, 79¼. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central Railway, 94.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds firm and unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Bourse steady; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 28s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 7—4:30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £30. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.—Cotton opened quiet and steady for both afloat and on spot.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.—COTTON closed firm and quiet, at 144¼f. on spot, and 146¼f. afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—EXCHANGE less firm at 1-10 of buying to 1-10 of selling. FLOUR firmer; Winter Extras, $4@4 25. WHEAT firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 10¼@$1 12; No. 2 at $1 04@$1 06. CORN quiet and firm; sales of No. 2 at 66½@.66¾c.; Rejected, 64½c. OATS quiet and firm; sales of No. 2 at 35@35½c. RYE firmer; sales of No. 2 at 84½c. Barley nominally unchanged. PORK quiet; sales at $19 25@$19 50. LARD quiet at 12½@12¾c. BULK MEATS firm and advancing; sales of Shoulders, 12c.; Short Ribs, 12¾c. WHISKEY firm, at $1 26@$1 27 for Free.

PORTLAND, Oct. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75@$7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White and for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; car loads of No. 1 Milwaukee Club selling at $1 35, and Red Indiana, $1 30. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 67c. RAILWAY quiet and no sales. CORN MEAL $1 10 ₱ cwt. MILL FEED—Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Canal Freights unsettled and higher. Railroad Freights on Flour—to Boston, 20c.; to New-York, 20c.; to Albany, 15c. RATES INTERIOR—20,000 bushels Wheat, $1,250 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,324,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—22,000 bushels Wheat, 9,900 bushels Barley, 1,540,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 27½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$5 87; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 37; do. Family, $7 50@$8; City Mills Superfine, $5 62½@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 37½; do. Family, $7 50@$8; Ohio Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 37½; do. Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT firm; receipts light; Prime Red, $1 10; Choice, $1 12. CORN firm; small lots of prime; Western, 71. OATS steady at 40@.42c. RYE dull. MESS PORK quiet at $20. BACON firm; Hams, 20½c.; Clear Ribs, 21c.; Shoulders, 17½c. LARD, 24c. ₱lb. LARD dull at 16@.16½c. WHISKY dull and weak at $1 26@$1 28.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—COTTON nominal; Middling Uplands, 27½@.28c.; Middling Gulf, 28½c. FLOUR very heavy and declined 25c.; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio do. do., $6 50@$7; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT dull and declining; Red, $1 08@$1 10; White, $1 08@$1 15. RYE steady at $1 05@$1 06. CORN dull and lower; Prime Yellow, 72c.; Western Yellow, $1 04; Mixed Western, 80c. OATS dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Western at 42@.43c. PETROLEUM small business but unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD declined, 16c. WHISKY steady at $1 26@$1 28.

TOLEDO, Oct. 7.—FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 2 Amber, $1 16; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 11; No. 3, $1 04. CORN dull and lower; No. 3 Mixed, 74c.; No. 2, 72c. OATS unchanged; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 41½c. PEASE quiet; to Buffalo, 41½c.; to Cleveland, 42c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—COTTON active and steady; Middlings, 26½@.26¾c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, France, 1,728 bales. CORN higher at $1 30. OATS, 60c. HAY, $28. BACON, coarse and higher. LARD, 17c. PORK, $20 50@$21. HAMS, 18½c. SUGAR, firmer; sales at 12@12½c. MOLASSES, 65@70c. WHISKY, $1 25@$1 30. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 139¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 160¾; New-York, ⅛ discount.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 12@$1 18. CORN, 65c. OATS, 35c. RYE, 80c. PORK, $20 75. 1,000 kegs; sales at 19c. LARD, 16c. BULK MEATS, 12c. WHISKY, 26c. ₱ gal.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7.—FLOUR were active and firm. WHEAT—Spring, No. 1, $1 10½; No. 2, $1 04; Rejected, $1 03; Oats steady; No. 1, 36c. CORN steady at 66c. RYE steady at 80c. BARLEY dull and nominal. Green Fruit very firm and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. WHEAT quiet. CORN quiet; in bulk, 65. OATS quiet; in bulk, 32c. RYE, 80c. TOBACCO quiet; sales, 107 hhds. at $3@$10 ₱ ℔. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY firmer, $1. BACON—Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 20½c.; Clear Sides, 20½c. LARD, 18c. HEMPSEED, $1 15.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7.—COTTON steady at 26½@.27c.; receipts, 402 bales; exports, 221 bales. FLOUR steady and unchanged. CORN, $1 04. OATS, $2@.2 05. PORK dull at $24 25. LARD steady and unchanged. BACON firm; Shoulders, 17½c.; Sides, 21½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 7.—COTTON in moderate demand, and closed steady; sales, 1,200 bales, 500 bales of which were after the close of yesterday's market; Middling, 26½c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 3,000 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 10c; Extra White, $1 20@$1 27; No. 1 White, $1 15; Regular, $1 09@$1 10; Amber, $1 09@$1 10. CORN, 65c. OATS, 40c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—WHEAT STREET; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 12; No. 1 White, $1 18@$1 22. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull; No. 1, 40c. RYE quiet and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—To-day being observed as a holiday in this city, there was no business done, and consequently there are no quotations.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Sixes, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 22¾; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 139¾.

Western Ports.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 7—6 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Boston	N. W.	Clear	50
New-York	N.	Clear	54
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	56
Wilmington	N.	Clear	56
Washington	N. W.	Clear	48
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	50
Richmond	N.	Hazy	52
Savannah	N.	Clear	67
Augusta	S. W.	Clear	56
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	52
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	52
Mobile	N.	Clear	67
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	60
Key West	N.	Clear	80
Galveston	N.	Clear	60
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	68

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland.....Sept. 28...Bremen.....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Bellona.....Oct. 9...New-York.....London.
Russia.....Oct. 9...New-York.....Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn.....Oct. 9...New-York.....Liverpool.
Iowa.....Oct. 9...New-York.....Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via Liverpool*, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Penn'sylvania Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
Hartford, Shore Line R. R.....12 M.
and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.
Chatham Four Corners.....8 A. M.
Boston, *via* New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 12:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport.....2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....2 P. M.
South, Penn'sylvania Way.....5 A. M.; 12:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 7—*By steamship Malta, for Liverpool.*—C. F. Winslow, Miss Ellen Brand, Mrs. L. Brand, Miss I. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Avery, 2 Misses Avery, 2 Masters Avery, 3 Misses Kelly, R. Aiken, Jas. Caswell, W. B. Orcutt, Rev. Mr. Cornish, Mrs. Cornish, Miss Hunt, J. T. Goodnall, Ry. Ransford, Robt. Mills, J. K. Rogers, Mrs. B. Winslow, Miss Haven, W. Thorne, Miss Thorne.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 7—*By steamship Lafayette, from Havre.*—Mr. Measlay, Mr. Lavrable, Mr. Pecoutal, Mr. J. F. Edwards, Mr. Tuth, Miss Pinchon, Miss H. Pinchon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. H. Fuller, Miss Mary de Arthur, Miss Rose Kraut, Mr. and Mrs. Vernum, S. Vernum, E. Vernum, Miss J. Vernum, Miss J. Vernum, J. Sherwood, Mr. McCall, Mrs. McCall and child, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Hamann, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gasque, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Duvall, F. Hoffman, 2 ladies and child, A. G. Throp and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Brahl, Mrs. Kutching, Mr. Mac Crum, Mr. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. F. Bolsenmann, A. F. Turner, Mrs. Brothers, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Deuel, Mr. Bohemann and wife, Pedro Lopez, Miss Camille Urso, Mr. Jas. Ely, and family, Mr. Amadon, Mr. Lamoine, Mrs. Lamoine, Robin, E. Van Den Bayvere, Miss Durand, E. Valine, C. Drivet, D. Bain, J. R. Bartram, R. Dolan, C. Schecker, Chas. S. J. Wagner, Mrs. May Hubert, Charles de Kinder, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Bernard and Mrs. Crane, Miss Anna Dubois, Mr. Angerand, Mr. Seville, Rev. Bates, John Bists, Miss Mary Bists, Mr. Turret, Mr. Bist, Rev. Loterel, Rev. Gaud, Rev. Mr. Bailly, J. de Urquiza, Mr. Monsen, Mr. Brunel, Miss Longueux, Restrey, P. Bauvet, Mrs. Fenny, Mrs. Langlois, Mrs. Bonny, P. Gender, J. Dessay, Mrs. Brun, Mrs. O'Brien and family, W. Hoach, Mr. MacCrath, Mrs. Brunell, O. Jahnbrech, E. Bouvy, geant, T. Albert, J. Bingo, B. H. Stetter, Schneider, A. Steele, J. Dupuis, H. Robin, F. Aertsen, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Dreiss, Mrs. Dreiss, Mr. Frogent, Mr. Harmelin, Mrs. Wilmot and family, Mrs. Magen, Mr. Arteque, Miss Hughes, O. Gulil and family, Mrs. Gremiere, E. Girard, F. Lanie, Mr. Von Brehn and family, Mr. Yonsh, Mrs. Yonsh, Miss A. Muller, Mr. Kyriac, Jr., Mrs. Maisy and daughter, Mr. Dubiel, Mr. Dove, Mr. Francis, Asp, Paul, F. Bolgmanski, Miss Dolores, Miss A. Smith, Mr. Bailly, Mr. Bailly, Mr. Gonthier, Mr. Gonthier, Miss A. Laurent, Miss Lent, Farr, Miss Kitty Wilson, F. Bertes and family, Miss Frame, Tyink, Miss Sophie Cambiling and sister, Miss Catherine, Mrs. M. Cuscot, D. Ward and family, Mr. Mary Gerard, Mrs. Stelle Young, Miss Jane Schiller, Miss Mary Bernard, Mrs. A. Verin, Mrs. Farel Samuel and family, L. Cailon, P. Gimmel, E. Lambardi, Mrs. M. Bulves, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Dorset, Mr. Dorset, Mr. Hoffman, L. Wagner, A. Jacob, Monsieur, A. May, Mr. Bergelin and family, E. Velloz, J. Richer, Miss Bacon, Mrs. Hunt.

OCT. 7—*By the steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—Carl Ring, wife and child and servant, Mrs. Lyon and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ayers, Mr. Ballard and servant, Henry Reiner, F. Ballard, Pale Kelley, J. D. Roop and wife, Minna Roop, Sarah Bonfield, J. D. Roop, Jr., Mr. Bartlett, Hamilton, J. Weber and wife, J. D. Hamilton, Jacob Sibel, Lenhard, Ludwig Dingmann, Dr. C. Jacobi, D. Stettinius, Mr. Dubuns and family, Mr. Cordier, Mr. Goodkind and family, Mr. Mrs. Miles and child, Mr. Mrs. Gaston and family, E. Gay, Mrs. Bahlmann and family, Mr. Trempel and wife, Jacob Strauss, wife and 3 children, Moses Hagelstein and wife, 4 children, Veit Schaal, Jacob Schaal and wife, 4 children, G. A. Schaal, Jacob Schaal and daughter, John Weiss, P. Reinhold, Wm. Kyer, Geo. Harris, Michael Rosse, wife and son, Wm. Wolle, Frederick Ludwig, Baker, Stern, Carl Wolle, Wm. Wolle, Jr., Wm. Wolle, Mrs. Wm. Wolle, Wm. Wolle, Miss Agnes and Margaret Wolle, Mrs. J. Conrad and 2 children, Mrs. Jacob Ruhl and 2 children, Johann Frank, Gertrude Werner and 2 children, Rosalie Beckhaus, Louise Hoffman